NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

L. MARIA CHILD, Editor. | Without Concealment----Without Compromise. | DAVID LEE CHILD, Assistant Editor.

VOLUME II. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1842. | NUMBER 46.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
At 143, Nassau street, New-York.

☞ All remittances, and letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper, should be addressed to ISAAC T. HOPPER.

☞ Letters relating to the editorial department should be addressed to L. MARIA CHILD.

TERMS.—$2,00 a year, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months.

☞ $10,00, in advance, will pay for SIX copies for one year, sent to one address.

☞ TWENTY copies, or more, will be sent to one address, at $1,50 each.

☞ Subscribers can remit money without expense by observing the following rule of the Post Office Department:—"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.

The Standard.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT—CONSOLIDATION—DESPOTISM.

Our Washington correspondent has kindly furnished us with a report of the argument of counsel in the great slave case between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and also of the decision of the court. If it be correct, as we presume it is, no comments that we have seen, fully present its important bearings.

We have inserted the clauses of the Constitution, relating to fugitives from justice and fugitives from labor or service; and the law of 1793 designed to give them effect. The reader will please to examine them, and bear them in mind while we proceed briefly to comment on the decision.

1. By the decision, the States cannot legislate either in aid of, or against, the rights of the slaveholder.

It follows, that the jury trial laws of some of the eastern States; the slave code of Illinois; the law of Ohio prescribing the process of arresting and examining persons claimed as fugitives; those forbidding her citizens to harbor, conceal, or aid in any manner fugitives from service; and the laws of all the States against kidnapping,—*are all null and void.*

We in Ohio may now spare ourselves the trouble of petitioning our legislature for the repeal of the black law, or the establishment of the right of trial by jury; and those citizens who were indicted last summer for resisting a constable in his attempt to arrest a pretended fugitive slave, and whose case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, may set their hearts at ease,—constable Black acted under a law which was unconstitutional.

2. Congress can confer no judicial or executive powers on State officers. The power exercised by these officers, under the law of 1793, has been by sufferance. A State may prohibit them from acting at all. Such is the decision of the Court. It releases State officers from all obligation to aid the slaveholder in any way. If a constable or magistrate of Ohio hereafter arrests a fugitive or gives a certificate, it will be *gratuitous* wickedness. He will do it, not as an officer of the law, not as an authorized agent of the slaveholder—but simply as a volunteer slave-catcher, and we should like any of our legal friends to tell us why he may not be resisted? Many of the State officers will rejoice in their release from the dishonorable task of reducing human flesh and blood to bondage—others may continue to act as heretofore. By what right? By "sufferance," says the court. But, Congress cannot confer any such power, by formal enactment, on such officers—so says the Court. Can they then confer such power, by connivance or toleration? Neither can the States confer on their officers any power to administer or execute the laws of Congress, by direct and formal enactment. Can they then confer any such power, by connivance or toleration? Whence then do these officers derive their right to act in such cases? Clearly, they have no right whatsoever. But, to place the matter beyond all doubt, the legislatures of the States should immediately pass laws, prohibiting their officers from all interference in the case. The court says they have a clear right to do this. And they can go one step further. They can make it a felony, for any of their citizens to aid the slaveholder in any way, in arresting or recovering his slave. Let the people, as with one voice, demand such laws. The slaveholders have pushed matters to a crisis and obtained a decision, totally subversive of all guaranties of the liberty of the citizen. Let them have the full benefit of it.

3. Compare the two clauses of the Constitution quoted above. Observe that the act of 1793 provides both for the reclamation of fugitives from justice and fugitives from service; and that in both cases, State officers are made the instruments of carrying out a law of Congress. Now, if Congress can confer no power on State officers in the case of fugitives from service, neither can it, in the case of fugitives from justice. The executives of the several States are therefore under no obligation to comply with any demand for the surrender of fugitive criminals. This decision deprives them of all power in such cases. It belongs to Congress to provide the tribunal to effectuate this clause of the Constitution; and it will soon become necessary for them to act. But such action will bring up the whole law of '93—as well that part which relates to fugitives from service, as that which relates to fugitives from justice;—and this will involve the thorough discussion of slavery, its relations to the Union, its bearings on the rights of the free States, its utter repugnance to American liberty. Let the discussion come, and come speedily.

The decision of the court makes a wreck of State sovereignty. It has done more to consolidate, centralize this government, than any or all acts of the government since its establishment. If the States have no power to throw around their citizens the bulwarks of the habeas corpus and jury trial; if they cannot even inquire into the validity of an arrest of their citizens as slaves, or of a demand for them as criminals; if every personal right of every citizen of every State is to be placed at the sole discretion of Congress, and such agents as it may appoint; then indeed are the States mere appendages of a power as consolidated and despotic as the most central government in the old world.

4. The question of the right of trial by jury, was not raised during the trial. The act of '93 was pronounced constitutional in general terms, in opposition to the acts of the States, on the same subject, because by the Constitution, power over this subject was vested exclusively in Congress.

The act of 1793 empowers the slaveholder to arrest his fugitive slave, that is any one whom he may claim as such, without any warrant; withholds from the person arrested the right of trial by jury, and makes no provision whereby he can have redress for an unreasonable seizure.

Article fourth of the amendment to the Constitution declares—

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

No one who is familiar with the temper and principles of the slaveholders as a class, with the condition of the colored people, and the operations of slave-catching, can be ignorant of the fact, that free people of color are constantly liable to to unreasonable searches and seizures. It is a constitutional duty of Congress to provide safeguards for the rights of all the people. It is its duty, especially in the case of fugitives from service, to provide, that no seizure shall be made but by warrant, issued upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation; to establish a trial by jury; and to secure the person arrested his action for damages, should the claimant fail to make out his claim.—Congress should be immediately besieged with petitions, demanding such amendments of the act of 1793.

5. The most revolting feature of the decision remains to be portrayed.

The clause of the Constitution relating to fugitives from service, "contemplates," says the court, "the unqualified right of ownership in slaves, which no State laws can be permitted to regulate; qualify, control, or restrain." It "therefore recognizes the positive right of the owner with no qualifications or restrictions, to property in his fugitive slave, *to the same extent, and with the same incidents*, as in the State where he was held as a slave. The owner has in every State all the rights conferred by the local laws of his own State; therefore that of recaption. Under the Constitution the owner is invested with the right to recapture his slave wherever he finds him, throughout the Union. So far the clause executes itself."

The court then proceeds to say, that the slaveholder may not be able to find his servant, or may be interfered with by local courts or State legislation. The act of Congress was intended simply to enforce his right, and secure it against any such interference.

Now, if the Constitution executes itself so far as to secure the unqualified right of the slaveholder with all its incidents, in every State in the Union—secure him in every State, all the rights conferred by the local laws of his own State, and therefore authorize him to capture his slave wherever he may find him; and if the object of legislation by Congress is simply to secure his rights against interference by State courts and legislation; why may he not, where there is no such interference, or where he can baffle it, carry off, as well as recapture his slave, without any legal form?

His power to do so, is certainly sustained by the language of the decision. Besides, the law of Congress of 1793, does not forbid such an act, or provide for it a penalty. It seems to contemplate legal process, not as the duty of the slaveholder, but a privilege of which he may avail himself, for the enforcement of his claim against interference. The third section of the act is not *directive*, so far as he is concerned:—it *empowers*, but does not command the slaveholder to carry the arrested person before a judicial tribunal. If he should decline doing so; if he should drag him by violence, or seduce him out of the State, what law does he break, what penalty incur? *None at all.* Congress has provided no penalties, and the decision of the Supreme Court, has annulled every State law against kidnapping.—The law of Pennsylvania under which Prigg was indicted, made the violent or fraudulent removal of a negro or mulatto from the State a felony. Ohio has similar laws. But that law was made void by the decision of the court, and our laws fall by the same decision. Let a slave catcher from Kentucky lay hands on a free colored person in Ohio, and drag him into slavery, and how can he be punished?—Congress has done nothing; Ohio is impotent; she is degraded at the foot of the kidnapper, who may now carry on his detestable business, and laugh her to scorn. Not a single legal security has a single citizen of this State, against the arts or violence of the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders of this republic, for whose interests the sovereignty of the States and every guaranty of personal freedom must be utterly subverted.

What a terrible illustration is this decision of the Supreme Court, of the utter incompatibility of slavery and liberty. Permit one false principle to lie at the basis of society, and you have already laid the axe at the root of the tree. Tolerate one false principle as a mere exception, and it will soon cease to be, or become the law. Slavery was barely tolerated by our forefathers, as a blot on our institutions, a dangerous element, an exception to the general law of liberty. The exception has become the law, and the law the exception. This decision of the court establishes the principle of slavery as the law of the whole Union, on the ruins of State sovereignty, habeas corpus, and jury trial. How clearly now can we understand that saying of a profound French philosopher—"whenever there is an abuse in the social order, it appears to be the foundation of it; because being heterogenous and solitary in its nature, it is necessary for its preservation, that every thing should yield to it, that it should be the centre of everything, and hence that everything should rest upon it." The Supreme Court of the United States, throughout their decision, seem to regard liberty as subordinate to the monstrous abuse of slavery.

In the conflict now going on between liberty and slavery, the government may do one of three things—act for liberty, or against it, or attempt by compromise to harmonize the interests and claims of the two antagonist principles. Had the court decided in favor of liberty, it would have been so much clear gain. Had they patched up a sort of compromise decision, it would have been dangerous to the interests of freedom. Compromises have always done mischief. But the court is all on one side; its decision is in favor of despotism, and must do good, by arousing the people of the free States to an indignant conviction, that slavery can live only by the subversion of their rights. The moment this conviction flashes full upon them, rocks and mountains cannot shield the infernal system from their avenging power.

ABSTRACT OF THE LATE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[*Prepared for the Cincinnati Philanthropist.*]

The decision of the court (the majority, 6 judges,) was delivered by Justice Story. The defendant, Prigg, was indicted for kidnapping, under the law of Pennsylvania, which provides that any person who, by force or violence, shall take and carry away, or cause to be taken, &c. or by fraud and false pretense seduce, or cause to be, &c. any negro or mulatto, with intent to sell him as a slave, or to keep and detain him as such; with his aiders and abetors, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and punished by a fine of from $500 to $1,000, and imprisoned from 7 to 21 years. Judge Story then recited the facts in the case, and proceeded.

Look at the nature and object of the clause in the Constitution, which refers to fugitives from service or labor. We know, historically, that it was designed to secure the rights of ownership to slaves, as property, in those States where slavery did not exist, or might be abolished. It was essential to the safety and perpetuity of our institutions, to guard against the doctrines and principles of the non-slaveholding states.

No nation, or State, is bound to recognize the law of slavery. It is a purely municipal concern. The object of the clause was to limit the sovereignty of the States, in this respect. Each State might otherwise declare slaves to be free, when they entered her borders. This would be the fruitful occasion of perpetual strife. And the slave States could not surrender the power given them by this clause, without endangering their property. The clause must be interpreted in such a manner, as to effectuate the whole object at which it aims. No court could be justified in construing it so as to defeat the very ends for which it was procured.

It contemplates the unqualified right of ownership in slaves, which no State laws can be permitted to regulate, qualify, control, or restrain! Any State law to delay, or postpone, the right of the owner to the service of his slave, is, *pro tanto*, a discharge. The clause therefore recognizes the positive right of the owner, with no qualifications, to property in his fugitive slave, *to the same extent, and with all the same incidents*, as in the State where he was held as a slave. The owner has, in every State, all the rights conferred by the local laws of his own State, *e. g.* that of recaption. Under the Constitution, the owner is invested with the right to recapture his slave wherever he finds him, throughout the Union.

So far the clause executes itself. But it does not stop here. If it did, it would be insufficient to secure the right of property. The owner may not find his servant, or be unable to enforce his demand, restricted by local courts, and State legislation concerning it. So the remedy might be worthless; because the State legislature has the exclusive right to control its own tribunals. The mere recognition of a right, without the means to enforce it, is delusive.

The States, being under no obligation to act, the rights of the owner would be at the mercy of mere comity, or public opinion, &c. The other part of the clause, therefore, gives the slaveholder guarantees, and marks out duties to be discharged. It declares that the fugitive "shall be delivered up." This contemplates a remedial process, to reach the demands of the case, in the fullest manner. The term *claim*, implies as much—a claim is a demand of right, made upon those who wrongfully withhold it. And the proper enforcement of this right, evidently requires the aid of legislation, in order to point out the mode, in which the owner or his agent may enforce the claim, and the mode in which the slave shall be delivered up to him, and transferred to his domicil.

If such legislation was left to the States, the greatest diversity would exist, and confusion and strife would ensue, from the many differences in the local legislation. The legislation of the States, too, would change, as public opinion or interest might dictate. And the very clause was designed to be a protection to the slave owner, against the legislation of the States.

The right of the owner, under the Constitution, and the duty of the national legislature, are co-extensive. It is their *natural* place, to establish an uniform mode of asserting his claim. And to make such legislation effectual, the power to legislate must be exclusively in Congress. That power Congress had exercised, in passing the act of 1793. Their act covered the whole ground; and, in the judgment of the court, properly; in such form as Congress saw best, in their constitutional discretion, it gave force to the several parts of the clause on which its authority rested. The court here recited the same cases referred to by the counsel for Maryland, and declared that the recognition of the constitutionality of the law, by the courts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New-York, the three leading free States, coincided fully with its own views. It was true, that the power exercised by State magistrates, under this law of 1793, was only by sufferance. Congress had no power to vest State offices, as such, with such privileges. Nor could the States legislate either in aid of, or against, the rights of the slaveholder. The States might, clearly, prohibit their magistrates from any interference in the case.

The court did not mean, however, to interfere with the *police* power of the States, to preserve their peace, to arrest vagabonds, and the like. Under that power, runaways might be arrested, or excluded from the State, *as* vagabonds; not as slaves. But this power could not be suffered to interfere with the laws of Congress, or the rights of owners under them. The law of Pennsylvania was void, because it forbids the very act, for which the act of 1793 provides; as well as on general grounds. And the judgment against Prigg, founded upon that law, must, therefore, be reversed.

THIS IS THE LAW OF THE LAND, TILL REPEALED.

But a few items, from the opinions of the judges who dissented from the majority, will throw more light on certain aspects of it.

Chief Justice Taney, admitted that all State laws on the subject, designed to *limit* the owner's rights, were void; and that Congress was invested with the constitutional power to guard his rights, and provide a remedy for an infraction of them: and the act of 1793 was a fit exercise of their power. All acts of States, calling upon the owner to go before any State magistrate, or other officer, to establish his claim, were null and void.

But he thought the States *had* a right to pass laws in *aid* of the owner's rights, and of the laws of Congress. He compared it to the laws of States, to enforce the observance of contracts, while they could not annul the obligation of them, or even impair it. So the States might enforce the provision of the Constitution, that secured to the citizens of every State, the immunities of citizens, in every State. So in this case. Congress was bound to enforce the master's claim, everywhere, by suitable laws. But State officers were not bound to aid in arresting or delivering up a fugitive, and the States might prohibit them. So the master must go before the United States Judge, to establish his claim. The act of Congress gave no power to issue a warrant to seize a slave. But it was intended to give the claimant a cheap, easy, and prompt remedy. The slave States had never given to the Constitution the construction now claimed for it. Maryland had passed laws, requiring her officers to arrest fugitives from other States, and to detain them and advertise their owners. But if the power of legislation was exclusively in Congress, such laws were void; and every State became an open pathway, for the escape of the fugitives.

The majority think that the police power is adequate to prevent this result. But the fugitive is not arrested as a dangerous person. He is peaceably going on the highway, and his arrest is not necessary for the peace and safety of the State.

Judge Wayne, in an elaborate opinion, concurred with the majority in general, but dissented so far as it relates to the power of State magistrates. He thought, in this case, as in that of criminals, Congress could give State officers power to act, (this explains the reverse opinion of the court). He enforced their decision, that the removal of a slave from a State, without a legal proof of the claim to him, was an offense properly punishable. At least, this was true, so far as the free States are concerned, where the presumption was in favor of freedom. There, the master might seize, but could not remove, without suitably establishing his claim; and the States might punish the offense of doing it.

Judge Baldwin, a true tyrant, fit for a sub-driver on a plantation—thought that no legislation was needed from Congress, or any State; that the provision executed itself; and he regretted that the court did not go farther, and say the master might both seize and bring back his slave without warrant. He would sooner trust the States with power over this subject than Congress, when he considered the spirit that now prevailed in the House.

Judge Daniels, in an opinion concurring with that of the Chief Justice, declared very justly, that the police power of a State had nothing to do with its relations to other States. And he inferred that it might be used as much to facilitate the escape of the slave, as to aid the owner.

I have a few words of comment to add:

1. The provision of a jury trial to establish the fact of a man's freedom, is not raised in the arguments of the counsel, nor expressly decided by the court. It should not be given up without a struggle. If it must be surrendered, Congress must be compelled to grant one, or our Union is not worth two straws. What! shall a native of Ohio, be liable to be seized in the midst of his family, and on the oaths of two perjured villains, be dragged to the sugar camps of Louisiana, there to establish his title to freedom! Let this matter be weighed well.

2. The courts of the United States, heretofore the greatest benefit and strongest bond of our Union, are now to become the most powerful lever to sunder it; and the tools of the most infamous despotism. Who will respect them? This decision will do more than a thousand mobs, to weaken the public respect for laws and courts of justice.

3. Observe, every judge seemed to think that the rights of the slaveholder were the only objects of constitutional protection. No construction favorable to liberty was hinted at. The wrong was to be guarded, not the right preserved.

4. Your "black code" in Ohio is, of course, null and void. And it may be worth the inquiry, whether brother Mahan may not turn the tables upon his prosecutors, in the way of exemplary damages! At any rate, there are but three persons in all Ohio, who have any business to help the slaveholder or his agent, catch and deliver up a fugitive, So the pathway to Canada is a pretty broad one! WASHINGTON.

THE FUGITIVE BILL OF CONGRESS,

To which the decision of the Supreme Court refers.

The language of the following document shows that those who were cotemporary with the Constitution, contemplated *preliminary proof* as essential to the seizure or delivery of the alledged fugitive:

An ACT respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their master.

SECT. I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That whenever the executive authority of any State in the Union, or of either of the territories north or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such State or territory, to which such person shall have fled, and shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or territory, as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded, with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic, by the governor or chief magistrate of the State or territory from whence the person so charged, fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured; and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent, when he shall appear; but if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all cost or expenses, incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the State or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such State or territory.

SECT. II. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent, appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the State or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And if any person or persons shall, by force, set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent, while transporting, as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SECT. III. *And be it also enacted*, That when a person held to labor, in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territories, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within the State, [or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate,] wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and, *upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge, [or magistrate,]* either by oral testimony, or affidavit, taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate, to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, *which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive* from labor, to the State or territory from which he or she fled.

SECT. IV. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or atttorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offenses, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving moreover to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for, or on account of the said injuries, or either of them. [APPROVED, February 12th, 1793.]

The New-York American says:

In the face of language explicit as this, the Supreme Court seem to have decided that the master or his agents may seize and carry off the person he claims, "if there be no interference," without the proof required "to the satisfaction of the magistrate," or the "sufficient warrant" which he alone can give.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The only clause of the Constitution on which the late decision of the Supreme Court can possibly be based, is the following:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

Part III. Sec. 2. Article IV. "No *person* held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor—but shall be *delivered up on the claim of the party* to whom such service or labor may be due."

The New-York American says:

"Language can hardly be more explicit than this, to point out the course to be pursued by a claimant. He is to make his claim—to whom? Manifestly, to some one having authority to entertain and pass upon it. And upon such claim, made and established, the fugitive is to be "delivered up"—by whom? Manifestly, by the proper authority before whom the claim was made and established.

"Does not this phraseology utterly exclude the idea that the owner of the slave may right himself without the intervention of any State or United States magistrate, or process, by simply seizing and carrying off the alledged fugitive?

"The second point admits indeed that legislation by Congress may be necessary to guard "against State or other interference," but only to guard against such an occurrence, and not for giving effect to the acts of the claimant."

The Ordinance of July, 1787, sixth article, has the following proviso: "Provided always that any *person* escaping into the same, (meaning the territory northwest of the Ohio river,) from whom labor or service is *lawfully* due, may be reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid."

A writer in the Philanthropist remarks:

"The late opinion of the Supreme Court I understand to be, that the Constitution of the United States authorizes the claimant or his duly authorized agent, to arrest, in any State, a person who he says is a fugitive from labor, from another State, without any judicial process; and then to take such person before any judge of the circuit or district court of the United States, in order to establish such claim; that the act of 1793 can give no authority to any State officer to act in the case; that the States have no power to legislate on the subject.

"In the first place, it annuls the provision of the Ordinance of 1787. By the lawful reclamation therein mentioned, is meant State legislation, exclusive of legislation by the general government; and this ordinance is to remain forever unalterable, unless by common consent. The Constitution of the United States was not intended to repeal or abrogate any of the six articles of the ordinance; nor can it be rightfully construed to affect in any manner their full operation in our State. It is to be remembered that in the ordinance, in the Constitution of the United States, and in the act of Congress, 1793, fugitives from labor are constantly called *persons*; and that they are a part of the people must be admitted. The Constitution of the State provides that the people shall be secure in their person, &c. from unwarrantable searches and seizures, and that even general warrants, without oath, to seize any person not named, &c. are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be granted. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, is an entire prostration of our State sovereignty, both under the ordinance, and the Constitution of the State, taking from her the power of providing by her own laws for the protection of the person of the fugitive from violence while within the State, and to prevent him or her from being transported out of the State, without the trial by jury, which the Constitution declares shall be invio-

late. These monstrous results follow from the decision of the Supreme Court; and that same decision uproots the delivery of fugitives from justice, by declaring that no State officer is competent to create any act of Congress. If this decision is to stand, an entire new code respecting both kinds of fugitives, must be enacted by Congress. Let the people and States see to it.

VIRGINIA AND THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Strong, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's annual message, as related to the controversy with Virginia and South Carolina, asked leave to report a bill and resolution to the New-York Senate, the object of which was to repeal the law of 1840, which granted a right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves.

Mr. Strong moved the bill to a third reading. He said that while New-York would never submit to any invasion of the rights of her citizens, on the part of any other State, she was willing to bow submissively to the decision of the highest tribunal in the country, for that was the supreme law of the land.

Mr. Dixon said, if the decision of the Supreme Court went to the extent which newspaper reports would seem to indicate, he did not know but what we were *bound* to pass this bill. So far as the mere question of the constitutionality of the act was concerned, he could not say but what the majority of the committee was correct. But he could not give his assent to the preamble which prefaced the bill. He hoped that at least would be stricken out.

Mr. Strong said the preamble was the best part of the bill.

Mr. Dixon said it affirmed what he never would consent to. It declares that *Congress* can legislate on this subject; when, he contended, no such right existed. He coincided with the opinion of Judge Baldwin, that the Constitution, when no law had been passed to carry out its provisions, executed itself. Legislation, when not expressly conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, is left with the States, not with Congress. He could never acknowledge the soundness of the position laid down in the preamble. He moved that the clause in the preamble, asserting the right of Congress to legislate, be stricken out.

Mr. Strong said there was but one feeling at the North on the subject of slavery, and that was in opposition. But the constitutionality of the law of 1840 was questioned when it was passed. There had not then been any decisions bearing directly upon that point. But now that it has been *declared* unconstitutional, it is our important duty to repeal it. It is proper that the *reasons* for the repeal should go with the bill.

Mr. Root denied that the decision of the Supreme Court applied to the law of this State.

Mr. Dickinson also denied that the law of this State conflicted with the decision of the court. He defied the majority to pass this bill; and promised to vote for ordering it to a third reading, in order to give them an opportunity.

Mr. Nicholas hoped Mr. Dixon would withdraw his motion, and allow the question to be taken directly on the bill and preamble. If the law of 1840 should be repealed, Mr. Nicholas imagined the authors of its repeal would soon discover that they had acted in opposition to the public sentiment.

After another speech from Mr. Root, the motion to strike out the clause in the preamble was negatived, 17 to 13.

Mr. Dixon then offered an additional section, requiring the Governor to draw his warrant on the treasurer, to pay all expenses incurred by any citizen of the State, in protecting himself from the operation of any retaliatory law of Virginia or South Carolina.

Mr. Nicholas said he could not sustain this amendment. Should any citizen of this State be subjected to loss from the enforcement of the law of Virginia which had been alluded to, he would be willing to compensate them. But he did not believe that law would ever be enforced—that the good sense of Virginia would teach them that it was palpably unconstitutional.

This amendment was debated by Messrs. Dickinson, Dixon, Strong and Nicholas, and negatived; ayes 10, noes 19.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of ayes 19, noes 9—several Senators saying that they would vote to order it to a *third reading*, but would not vote for its final *passage*.

The following preamble and resolutions reported by the committee, were then submitted by Mr. Strong:

Whereas, the Governor of this State has refused to deliver up, upon the demand of the executive authority of Virginia, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, alledged fugitives from justice, charged with the crime of theft, viz. stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia:—And whereas, the Governor has assigned as the reason for such a refusal, that the stealing of a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is not a "felony or other crime" within the meaning of the second section, of the Constitution of the United States—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this legislature stealing a slave, within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is a crime, within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit the foregoing preamble and resolution to the executive department of Virginia.

After discussion between Messrs. Dickinson, Hard, and Strong, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bartlit, Clark, Corning, Denniston, Ely, Faulkner, Foster, Hunter, Johnson, Paige, Ruger, Scott, Sherwood, Strong, Varian, Varney—16.

Nays—Messrs. Bockee, Dickinson, Dixon, Franklin, Furman, Hard, Hawkins, Hopkins, Hunt, Nicholas, Peck, Platt, Root, Works—14.

The Senate then adjourned.

The vote was a party one, with the exception of Mr. Bockee, who voted with the whig minority.

When the resolutions of the Senate, declaring that stealing a slave in Virginia is a felony in that State, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, were presented to the House, they were adopted under the operation of the previous question.

To the request to transmit copies of the resolutions to the legislature of Virginia, Governor Seward replied by the following Message, at once maintaining the rights of the Executive, and the dignity of human nature:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
April 12, 1842.

To the Legislature:

I received last evening a preamble and resolution, in which the legislature, after reciting my refusal to surrender Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, as fugitives from justice, and further reciting that I had assigned as the reason for that refusal, that stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia was not a crime within the meaning of that part of the Constitution of the United States which relates to the demand and surrender of fugitives from justice, has expressed an opinion adverse to the construction of that instrument which I had thus adopted. The subject to which the resolution refers is exclusively one of executive responsibility, the duties of this department in regard to the demand and surrender of fugitives from justice being prescribed, not by the Constitution and laws of the State, but by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Nevertheless, it is not only rightful but it has always seemed to me to be proper, for the legislature to express its opinion upon the subject by way of advice; and such an expression is more proper when the adherence of this department to its decision has, with other causes, resulted in unconstitutional aggression and retaliatory acts by Virginia and South Carolina.

Grateful, therefore, to the legislature for the advice which has thus been received, I have considered it with the most respectful deference to their wisdom, and with an anxious desire for harmony and agreement upon a question in which the rights, interests, and honor of this State are deeply involved. After thus considering the subject, without the benefit, however, of any of the arguments which have brought the legislature to a different conclusion, I remain of opinion, that beings possessed of the physical, moral, and intellectual faculties common to the human race, cannot, by the force of any constitution or laws, be goods or chattels, or a thing; and that nothing but goods, chattels, and things can be the subject of larceny, stealing, or theft. The Constitution of the United States, so far from controverting truths which seem to me so obvious, acknowledges them by carefully treating persons held in involuntary servitude or bondage, not as property but as men, while the Declaration of Independence, expounding what to any mind may seem obscure in the Constitution, declares that all men are born free and equal, and have the inalienable right to enjoy life and liberty, and to pursue the way to human happiness. In view of the crisis at which our relations with other States have arrived, and of the close of the legislative session, it seems my duty to make no delay in submitting these views to the legislature.

I am requested by that body to communicate the preamble and resolution to the executive of Virginia. The Constitution of this State declares that it shall be the duty of the Governor to expedite all measures which shall be resolved upon by the legislature, and to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. But the legislature cannot effectually resolve upon any measure, or impose a duty on the executive, except by bills passed by both Houses, and becoming laws by the executive approval, or by a Constitutional majority, notwithstanding his objections.

In proper cases I cheerfully comply with the requests of the Senate and Assembly—but I cannot do so when a request conflicts with constitutional duties. I could not transmit the resolution in the present case without silently acquiescing therein, and thus waiving a decision to which I adhere; or without accompanying the communication to Virginia with a protest of my dissent. The former course would be a plain, palpable dereliction of constitutional duty. The proceeding, if the latter alternative were adopted, would not tend to enhance the respect in which this State is held by her sister States and by the civilized world.

Cherished principles of civil liberty forbid me equally from recognizing such a natural inequality among men as the resolution of the legislature seems to me to assume, and from contributing in any way to perpetuate the inequalities of political condition, from which results a large portion of the evils of human life.

The Senate and Assembly will therefore excuse me from assuming the duty which an assent to their request would impose; and will, if it be proper, select some other organ of communication with the executive authority of our sister commonwealth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

TO THE EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

We commend the following excellent address to the serious consideration and careful perusal of such of our Irish friends as may happen to see it. It comes warm and feelingly from the heart of an Irishman, the arms of whose philanthropy embrace the whole human race. We think the editors of the various anti-slavery journals would do good service to our cause by transferring it to their columns.—ED. LIBERATOR.

MY FRIENDS:—It was my privilege to attend the London Convention, held in 1840. It was constituted by delegates appointed in various parts of the world, and composed of persons of all complexions. Its object was to devise and carry forward measures for the extinction of the slave trade and slavery all over the world. It was my happiness to meet, among others, some of the brightest and best sons of the Emerald Isle, and to ascertain the fact that the hearts and prayers of all, or nearly all, the inhabitants of that isle, were engaged in assisting to carry forward to its glorious and triumphant issue, the work for which the convention was held. Some who were there from the United States were pained with knowing that, however true to liberty an Irishman's heart is, when it beats on his own native soil, that on his emigration to America, circumstances and influences by which he becomes surrounded, in too many cases warp his judgment, and bias his heart; and the influence and action which ought to tell powerfully for the cause of human liberty, are made to operate against her sacred name, and in favor of slavery and oppression. What, my friends, induced us to leave our native land? Was it not that we conceived our heaven-descended rights were abridged or trampled on? And shall *we* throw our influence in this country against the poor slave? Heaven forbid! and Heaven demands that all our moral and political influences be used for his benefit. What are the sufferings any of us have endured under the monarchy of Great Britain, or from the ecclesiastical domination of the Church of England, tyrannical and despotic as it is? What are all the privations which Ireland is suffering, compared with what two and a half millions of our fellow-creatures are enduring in American slavery? Remember, I beseech you, that God made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth; and that our adorable Saviour and Redeemer tasted death for all men. Can it be right to reduce to chattelship immortal mind—that for which the precious blood of Christ was shed to redeem from all sin, that it might for all eternity partake of the enjoyment of pleasures at his right hand?

The previous questions I ask, as I am not entirely ignorant of the distressed and distressing condition of Ireland. Surely, if it be right for the native and adopted citizens of America to be agitating the question of repeal of the union of England and Ireland, must it not be our right, yes, our duty, to agitate and agitate, again and again, a system of slavery, "the worst which ever saw the sun," and which lies at our own doors, enters our pockets and our cupboards?

One of the effects of slavery in America, is, that it very much confines the emigrant to the choice of residence to about one half of the States. Some of those on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, from their more congenial climate, would induce us to settle in the slave States; but if we were to do so, what is the sacrifice we should be called on to make? Why, ceasing to use what, in our native land, is an Englishman's birthright—that of describing things as they appear, and really are. The penalty of exercising this natural and constitutional right may be a badge of a coat of tar and feathers, or a ride on a rail. I am certain none of you would cross the Atlantic ocean for these marks of American citizenship.

You may say, these things little move you. It may be so; but why should we be restricted to dwell in that portion of the country where the climate is least congenial to our feelings, and past circumstances? It would not be so, were American slavery abolished.

The Constitution of the United States declares—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." What says slavery? In Congress, that mouth-piece for the infernal system, Senator Preston, from South Carolina, said, "Thus much he would say: let an abolitionist come within the borders of South Carolina, if *we* can *catch* him, we will try him, (by Lynch law,) and, notwithstanding all the interference of all the governments on earth, *including the federal government*, WE WILL HANG HIM." Members of Congress, who are true to the doctrines contained in the Declaration of Independence, cannot with impunity travel in the slaveholding States; and if *they* cannot, in the name of common sense, how can we emigrants expect to do so? The sentiments of members of Congress are not always known; but an emigrant from Great Britain must be known to all Americans, that he loathes and abominates slavery. Black, (a very suitable name to bear,) a representative to Congress from the State of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, informed J. R. Giddings, a representative from Ohio, that "if he would come into Georgia, and promulgate his doctrines there, he would find that Lynch law would be inflicted, and that he would reach an elevation that he little dreamed of;" alluding to the certainty that he would be suspended by a halter around his throat!

American slavery is bringing honest labor into disrepute, and in numberless instances into disgrace. Do you know what the congressman, Ben-

jamin Watkins Leigh, says of the laborer? I will tell you: "Those who depend on their daily labor for their daily subsistence, *can never enter into political affairs; they never do*, NEVER WILL, NEVER CAN. Those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in political economy, *fill exactly the same place as the slaves.*" What is it that compels the poor Irishman to do the drudgery of American cities, and for his life long perform the heaviest and most laborious labor? What is it that makes the Irishman the hodman, and prevents the American from being one? Why, slavery; and so long as slavery continues, will this state of things exist.—Assist in throwing off slavery: then will the Irish emigrant, however poor, be looked on differently to what he now is, and will, with an accelerated speed, raise himself and family to wealth and independence, in proportion as he is frugal and industrious.

I have remarked that it has been thought that emigration had altered your views on the accursed traffic in men, women and children; and that you could view slavery with more indifference while on this, than you did while on the other side of the Atlantic ocean. As proof of this opinion being entertained, I refer you to the Irish address, which bears the signature of those pre-eminent ornaments of the human race, Daniel O'Connell and Father Matthew. Were the majority of Irishmen in America known to be correct in principle, and sound in practice, on this side of the water, the address would never have been issued. It was my happy lot to witness the reception of the address at Boston, when the Old Cradle of Liberty reverberated again and again with the shouts for which it was once pre-eminent. Judging from the newspapers, it may be safely concluded that the address is well-timed, and judiciously drawn up, or it would not attract the notice it has, either in high or low quarters of society. The adage of the old country is proved to be a correct one, "Touch a horse on his sore shoulder, and he will wince." The withers of slavery are touched, and the beast not only winces, but roars aloud. One of the devices of the enemy is, to declare that it is a spurious document; and that the signatures of the apostle of civil and religious liberty, and of the apostle of temperance, are forgeries! What but a lying spirit could induce even the idea? Are not the sentiments of the address apostolic and catholic? Are they not in accordance with holy writ, and strictly so with those of Cardinal Ximines, who, in latter times, so far as I know, was the first to raise his voice against the infernal system which Daniel O'Connell, Theobald Matthew, and sixty thousand other Irishmen, with yourselves, when in Ireland, denounced as a crime, as a sin of the greatest enormity? I entreat you to bear in mind what "His Holiness," Pope Gregory the 16th, in his bull of the 3d November, 1839, says: "A great number of Roman pontiffs, our predecessors of glorious memory, forgot not to reprimand the conduct of slave dealers, according to all that laid to their charge as opposed to their spiritual salvation, and withering to the name of Christian." He then goes on to cite numerous Popes who had fulminated against the system, and says, that "the Holy See may rejoice in the full success of its efforts, and of its zeal to remove the foul oppression from all Christian countries; we do advertise and admonish, in the power of the Lord, all Christians, however strong their condition be, that hereafter they cease from the cruel traffic in Indians, negroes, and other human beings, by which they have been treated as if they were not men, but bought, sold, and doomed to the most severe labor, like brutes." Brother or sister, read this extract again—consider and ponder it well—and then read it once more, and then learn it by heart, and adopt its maxims in daily practice; then the Holy See may truly rejoice in her children.

If there are any emigrants in this country, who should boldly and fearlessly stand and maintain right principles, surely, my Irish friends, you are they. And why do I say so? It is because thousands of you have seen the advantage of doing so in old Ireland. Don't you remember the time when neither a Catholic peer nor a commoner, if elected to the House of Commons, could sit in the British Parliament, on account of the test oath, which required him who took it, to swear that the Catholic religion was idolatrous? How came this injustice to be done away? Was it not by the uniting of the friends of civil and religious liberty—men of all religious creeds, and of every denomination, who petitioned Parliament, year after year, until by importunity they prevailed, and the test and corporation acts were modified or repealed, so that Catholic peers took their seats in the upper house, and Daniel O'Connell and other Catholics were elected to the Commons? What was one of the results of this measure? Parliamentary reform. What grew out of the reform bill? Why, one of the most, if not the most glorious measure which ever passed through the two Houses of Parliament. The British emancipation act, which transformed 800,000 pieces of chattel property into accountable beings; accountable to the law which was thrown around them, and which protects them in their natural, but long-deprived rights; and from this act of justice has grown nothing but good—good to the emancipated slave, and good to the emancipated slaveholder. Estates are now, in these days of freedom, worth on an average full 30 per cent. more than they were in the days of slavery, *with the slaves included in the purchase of the soil;* and so it would be, were slavery abolished in those parts of this country where it exists. And as an old countryman, I call on you, my Irish friends, and those of Irish extraction, to manfully stand by and sustain your inherent love of liberty and freedom. You have sought and obtained it, in some measure, for yourselves in this country; and I call on you to endeavor to ring Liberty's bell, until the sacred sound thereof shall be heard and realized throughout the land. It was rung on Independence day. Its sound, as well as inscription is, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Let us, who know what it is to suffer from the infringement or the withholding of our right, or the enduring of oppression in our native land, now we are come to America, not be so mean-spirited and selfish as to think of enjoying alone the Heaven-descended boon of freedom.

Unity, you know, is strength; and you know some of the results of concentrated action in Ireland.—Don't you know when the Catholics refused to pay church rates in the Episcopal Church, and when their farming stock and household furniture was seized and offered at public auction? And although, sometimes, several thousand persons attended on the day of sale, yet no bidder could be found; and, in consequence, the live stock would be driven to some fair; but even there, no sale could be made, as no man would become a purchaser; and, in many cases, the stock was restored to its rightful owner; and this united, passive resistance, brought about the extermination, in Ireland, of church rates, both root and branch. What do your fellow-countrymen say to you in the address, which sixty thousand of them have sent to you? What do Daniel O'Connell and Father Matthew say? "Slavery is a sin against God and man. All who are not for it, must be against it—none can be neutral. We entreat you to take the part of justice, religion and liberty. *Join with the abolitionists everywhere. They are the only consistent advocates of liberty.* Tell every man, that you do not understand liberty for the white man, and slavery for the black man; that you are for liberty for all, of every color, creed, and country." And as though these great moral and heavenly truths needed enforcing by argument and personal application, they make the following heart and soul-stirring appeal to each and every one of you. "By all your memories of Ireland, continue to love liberty—hate slavery—*cling by the abolitionists*—and in America you will do honor to the name of Ireland." Shall this appeal be sounded in your ears in vain? Heaven forbid! Humanity and religion, were it to be the case, would cry, shame on you. I know the war-cry has been raised, "foreign dictation!" "foreign influence!" Yes, by American citizens, associated to obtain a legislative repeal of the union of the Parliament of England and Ireland! Yet, in their estimation, the devoting of their time, talents and money to effect it, is neither "foreign dictation" nor "foreign influence." If American slavery be assailed in its den, the father of lies, the old serpent, the devil, and his emissaries, will use all subtlety to sustain the hell-begotten, hell-sustained, soul-destroying system, and raise all manner of outcries, and alarm both Church and State, until they both come to aid it, by propping the accursed system up.

What is meant by "foreign influence and foreign dictation?" Why, they are words without any proper application to the subject before us, and used only as a bugbear to frighten us from the right, and from duty. Don't all emigrants, who have left relatives or friends in the old country, correspond with them, and hail with joy letters from spots of earth, dictated by hearts which both were once dear to us? Distance and separation from friends do not and ought not to lessen affectionate feelings; particularly for those we have left to endure systems whose yoke we have shaken off. When we write or send to our relatives and friends to leave their country and come to this, on neither side of the Atlantic is it branded as "foreign dictation or foreign influence;" and are we not glad to have the best of advice our friends can convey on any and every subject in which we are interested? Well, if it be a right, yes, a duty, for one person to advise us for our benefit, how much more must the sentiments be worthy of our most serious consideration, when sixty thousand who love us, and wish to do us good, unite heart and hand to effect it! I appehend the great bulk of the signers of the address are, like yourselves, priests or members of the Catholic church; and I have yet to learn if the whole of the doctrine contained in the address does not accord with the sentiment and duties enjoined by the apostolic Catholic church; and, doubtless, had Pope Gregory the 16th, been in Saint Patrick's land, when signatures were being obtained to the address, he would gladly have affixed his name and seal thereto. Christian advice on practical moral duties never was, and never justly can be called "foreign dictation." Take, my friends, the Irish Address, and read it again, and again; examine it well, and see if every word and sentence be not in accordance with divine and moral truth. If it be not, reject it as unsound in logic, and wanting in force of argument; but if, on investigation, it is what the circumstances in which you are involved imperiously demanded, I ask, nay, I entreat you, not to be found fighting against God, nor disregarding such excellent advice from your fellow-countrymen; and if it be allowed to operate fully on your hearts and actions, not an Irishman, I would say, not a man with an Irishman's heart, will be found in any way, however remote, doing anything that shall promote or strengthen the accursed system of American slavery. We shall not be found voting for candidates either for our State legislatures or Congress, who will by their votes sustain, sanction or support slavery; nor for those who vote for gag-laws, or for those who would abridge or deny the right of petition. In the old country, we could not have sustained by our votes any such enemies of liberty; and in this boasted land of liberty, which claims to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave," shall we become renegadoes, and cast away our shields as though they had not been anointed? Give no man, nor either of the political parties of the day, an opportunity to indulge the thought. Let us act the part of Christians, and of men determined to be free; and as we really love freedom, so in the same degree shall we be solicitous to extend its blessings all over the earth, particularly so to all parts of our adopted country.

May you, with myself, when we approach the judgment seat of Christ, not have our garments stained with the blood of the slave, nor our ears assailed with "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." In vain shall our reply be, by asking the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" for the righteous Judge of the whole earth will bring us into judgment for sins of omission, as well as those of commission, and say, "Inasmuch as ye have not done acts of justice, kindness, benevolence to the poor slave, when it was in your power so to have done, ye have not done them to me. Depart—I know ye not!" Oh awful sentence and irrevocable doom! Let us be up and doing; and a clear conscience, and the approving smile of the God of our lives, and the approbation of good men, shall be ours; yes, and "by all your memories of Ireland, continue to love liberty—hate slavery—cling by the abolitionists—and in America, you will do honor to the name of Ireland." Your sincere well wishing friend,

JAMES CANNINGS FULLER.

Skeneateles, 2d of 4th month (April) 1842.

From the Address to Whig members of the New-York Legislature.

LATE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Among the measures of the present legislature, the controversy between this State and Virginia has an important place. The judiciary committee of the Senate, after having under consideration that portion of the Governor's message relating to the controversy between this State and the commonwealth of Virginia, from the commencement of this session, on the last full day of the session, brought in an act to repeal the law of 1840, granting the right of trial by jury to those who were claimed as fugitive slaves within this State—striking from under the feet of the oppressed that safeguard of human liberty which exists in the determination of a jury of his peers. And this they recommended on the strength of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, not involving the right of personal freedom, but based only upon the question whether the owner of a person held to service, or his agent, upon retaking him as a fugitive slave, and carrying him to Maryland, without the aid of any court of law, is guilty of kidnapping under the statute of Pennsylvania. We cannot believe that the Supreme Court of the Union would have held that where the owner of a slave, claimed as property in the South, should resort to any of the courts of our State for the purpose of aiding him in recovering such slave, the legislature of this commonwealth, could not require those courts to associate with them a jury in determining the questions involved in such claim—and never will we believe such to be the fact until we see an express decision upon that point. On the contrary, we regard the principles as laid down by the decision thus referred to by our opponents as their authority for such repeal, as affirming the principles of such law. For we find that a majority of that high tribunal hold that the several States have concurrent power with Congress to enact laws in furtherance of the constitutional provision in relation to such fugitive slaves—and this act of 1840, we assert was in furtherance of the Constitution of the United States; merely directing, not the mode in which the courts of the United States shall proceed in matters within their jurisdiction, but how the courts of our own State, subject to our laws, shall exercise that power when called upon to do so—a right which never can be questioned so long as any rights remain to the several States as independent governments. The power to control our State courts in their manner of administering our laws has never been delegated to the United States, but remains among the powers reserved to the several States as independent sovereignties; and we never should as freemen assent to the assumption of any powers not expressly granted. And thus have our opponents not only used all their exertions to deprive the oppressed within the boundaries of our commonwealth of the right of trial by jury, but they have also manifested a willingness and desire to subject the sovereignty of this State to the will of Congress; and that although the people of this State have always manifested great anxiety to sustain and uphold our independent character as a nation.

JAMES FORTEN.

A very interesting address on the life and character of this excellent man was delivered at Bethel church, Philadelphia, by his gifted son-in-law, Robert Purvis; and has since been published. We select the following extract, because we have always considered the event it commemorates as the most important of James Forten's life. The wisest and most discriminating white men were deceived by the smooth hypocrisy of that hateful, slippery monster, colonization. But he perceived its deceitful and wicked character at a glance. Long before an anti-slavery society existed, and while there was not one white man to sustain him, he came out boldly against that villanous scheme. No amount of influence could overawe him, and no flattery cajole him. For this, if for nothing else, all friends of truth and freedom should hold his memory in eternal gratitude.

In the year 1817, this good man's principles were put to the test, having at this time an extended influence, and being prominent in the eyes of the community as a man of singular probity and worth, extorting even from the jaundiced heart of prejudice involuntary respect. He was marked by the enemies of freedom, and every device which the scheme of colonization could invent was attempted to blind and mislead him. It was about this time that this society of innate wickedness, mantled in the cloak of benevolence, came stalking over the land, so specious and whining in its tone, so soft and insinuating in its low breathings, that many were deceived. But the discriminating mind of James Forten penetrated the veil that covered its deformed and damning features. The clique of clerical wolves who had beseiged him in tones of flattery, assuring him that he would become the Lord's Mansfield of their "Heaven-born republic" on the western coast of Africa, was told in the simplicity of truth, but with sarcasm, the more cutting because unaffected, "That he would rather remain as James Forten, sail maker, in Philadelphia, than enjoy the highest offices in the gift of their society." The matter, however, did not rest here with him. He saw what would be the evil tendencies and effects of this most infamous institution, and the necessity of frustrating the designs of the leagued spirits of this dark crusade against the rapidly-improving condition of his people, and of incorporating at once and for ever the idea in the public mind that we were fixtures in this our native country. "That here we were born, here we would live, and here die." With this view, and having the co-operation of some of the most intelligent of his brethren, among whom was that sterling and inflexible friend to human rights, Robert Douglas, senior.; the good hearted Absalom Jones; and last, though not least, the founder of your Bethel church, that extraordinary man, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Allen; a meeting was called in this church in the month of January, 1817. The house upon the occasion was literally crammed. Mr. Forten presided as chairman, and a beautiful preamble and resolutions, which had been previously prepared, went down in an unanimous vote as the death-knell to colonization. Of these resolutions two were from the pen of Mr. Forten. I cannot forbear reading them; they are an exact transcript of his own thoughts.

"Resolved, That we view with deep abhorrence the unmerited stigma attempted to be cast upon the reputation of the free people of color by the promoters of this measure, 'that they are a dangerous and useless part of the community; when in the state of disfranchisement in which they live, in the hour of danger they ceased to remember their wrongs, and rallied around the standard of their country.

Resolved, That we never will separate ourselves voluntarily from the slave population in this country. They are our brethren by the ties of consanguinity, of suffering, and of wrong; and we feel that there is more virtue in suffering privations with them than fancied advantages for a season."

Thus, owing to the timely efforts and zeal of James Forten, was the main head of this Hydra of oppression crushed; and although there yet are to be seen some sprouts from its decayed and dying trunk putting forth their feeble and forked tongues of iniquity, its poisonous fangs have been extracted, and we fear not now its pestiferous breath. He was ever a firm friend of the abolitionists, being himself an open and fearless friend and advocate of the slave.

His hand was promptly extended to that pure Christian, and exalted philanthropist, *William Lloyd Garrison.* He saw in him all those qualities necessary as a leader in the great enterprise; and in his own language, considered him as a chosen instrument in the Divine hand to accomplish the great work of the abolition of American slavery. Indeed, such was his confidence (and justly so) in the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and of the men and women who advocated them, that nothing was ever more painful to his feelings, nothing sooner excited his indignation, than the attempt of reproach upon them. The course pursued by Mr. Garrison he ever thought conformable to the true anti-slavery principles; and those principles, founded upon the immutability of eternal truth, had thrown around him, and all others who acted with him, the influences of its divinity. Hence, no difficulties nor dangers have intimidated, but they have gone on conquering and to conquer. In no restricted sense, but in its proper signification and application, he was a friend to human rights. The doctrine of "woman's rights," as they are called, found in him a zealous friend. He believed that those doctrines would be acknowledged universally; because, as he would say, we live in an enlightened age of reform—an age which tolerates a free expression of opinion, and leaves the mind to the guidance of its own inwardly revealing light, to the enjoyment of its own individuality; and, setting aside the dogmas and creeds of established usage and custom, unshackles the immortal mind, leaving it free and independent as it was designed by its bountiful Creator. Yet, while *truth*, bright, eternal *truth*, is rising in all the gorgeousness of her own transcendental supremacy, there are those who, not more egregiously than pertinaciously, cling to their blindness, their infatuation, meanness and despotism.—But woman is not a mere dependant upon man. The relation is perfectly reciprocal. God has given both to man and woman the same intellectual capabilities, and made them subjects alike to the same moral government. He was a man of religion, but no bigot; the last survivor of the founders of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, its most liberal patron and friend; and though connected with this institution for more than fifty years—in close communion with its ordinances for many years back—he ever valued the spirit of Christianity, as exemplified in the characters of men, as being of infinitely more importance than a mere unity in doctrinal views and creeds. As a business man, none more honest and fair; no overreaching, misrepresenting, or deceiving; and, as a remarkable fact in his history, as well as a lesson to others, he never had, as I have often heard him declare, been guilty of that genteel kind of swindling, which all sorts of *professedly* good people practice, under the gloss of the name of note-shaving.

Temperate in his habits, and more especially an enemy to all intoxicating drinks, having never taken a glass of ardent spirits in his life, nor permitted its introduction into the premises among those he employed, he was a ready advocate of the blessed cause of temperance, and of all other great moral enterprises which are now so rife in our land. He was a member, and the presiding officer of the American Moral Reform Society, from its origin to the time of his death. In a word, whatever was right, useful and patriotic, secured in him a friend, advocate and patron. In the social relation, the most affectionate of husbands, the most indulgent of parents; as a friend, unwavering and steadfast in his attachments.

He was a *model*, not as some flippant scribbler asserts, for what is called "colored men," but for all men.

Communications.

SOME OF THE FRUITS OF SLAVERY.

The following story is told us by a respectable Irishman, employed as journeyman hatter in this city. It shows that even blue eyes and fair skins may not be safe from the dangerous consequences of the late decision of the Supreme Court. We have good reason to believe the account is strictly true.

"In May, 1840, I went West, in company with James Mead, a printer; each of us seeking employment in our respective trades. At Mucklesborough, Tenn. Mr. —— engaged me to work for him. One day, a man came in to buy a hat. My employer asked me whether I should take that stranger to be a negro. I answered, 'Surely, no.' 'Nevertheless,' replied he, 'he has been held as a slave.' I was surprised at this; for he had light complexion, thin lips, straight hair, and a nose slightly aquiline. In fact, he bore not the slightest marks of African lineage; though from living with the negroes, he had acquired somewhat of their dialect and manner.

"They told me he was born of white parents, who died and left him among strangers, a destitute, helpless orphan. A man took him, under the pretense of charity; but placed him with his slaves, with whom he ate, drank, and slept. Like them, he grew up in total ignorance of everything except his daily toil. He worked with the slaves, and was in all respects treated as one of them. When he arrived at twenty-one years of age, there was a good deal of talk about the circumstances of his bondage; and the neighbors began to interest themselves in his behalf; probably thinking it disgraceful to keep a *white* man in slavery. They threatened to prosecute his master, unless he let him go free; but he persisted in his unrighteous claim as long as ever he could. What struck me most forcibly, was that my employer, when he told me this story, laughed at it as a good joke, and did not seem to consider it either wrong or improper. This shows that slaveholders care very little whether their victims be white or black, if they can but keep them in subjection. Our white population are apt to feel themselves quite safe from such oppression as grinds the poor African; but the circumstance I have related shows what they would be liable to, should they go South, become poor, and leave their helpless orphans to the fatherly tenderness of slaveholders. I know many white men, who, if they had been brought up in utter ignorance among slaves, as this poor fellow was, might easily be made to pass for descendants of colored persons; and would find it very difficult to regain their freedom, unless they were lucky enough to fall in with some friendly white gentleman, acquainted with their origin. Had this young fellow been carried off to some remote town or settlement, by the man who claimed him, who would have known his history, or interested themselves in his fate? He might easily have remained in perpetual bondage; as many doubtless do, under similar circumstances. I advise all poor people to keep away from the South; especially those who have dark complexions.

"From Mucklesborough, my friend Mead and I travelled to Fayetteville. Here, a man by the name of Hinman agreed to employ me; but he said he was not ready to go to work, being obliged to go to Nashville, on the important business of *selling a man.* As we stood in the workshop, waiting for the horse and wagon that was to convey him to Nashville, Mead asked me where the negro was, who was to be sold. I inquired of Hinman, who looked significantly at a young man who was standing by, and muttered, in a low tone, 'There he is.' When I told Mead, he said, 'It cannot be; that young man has a lighter complexion than any of us.' He was, in fact, very fair, handsome, and well-proportioned, with blue eyes, and flaxen hair; a complete model of the much-boasted Anglo-Saxon.

"A chain was lying on the ground. While they were getting ready to start, the flaxen-haired slave kicked it, and asked his master what that was for. 'For the horse,' said he. The young man, half distrustfully, said, 'I hope it is not for me;' to which Hinman made no reply. My friend Mead swore lustily; but it was no use to be angry; for we had no power to right the wrong. In a few weeks, Hinman returned from Nashville, bringing with him a negro girl, ten or twelve years old, and two hundred dollars, which he had received in exchange for his fair-haired victim. He told me this himself; and said the lad wept bitterly, when he found he was to be left behind. With part of the money, he bought a plank-kettle, which I used to call the Bloody Kettle.

"I was told that this handsome fellow had a brother, who strongly resembled him; and that Hinman carried him to New Orleans, for the purpose of selling him.—But he was so very fair-complexioned that no sale could be effected. At last, a mob gathered round the auction-stand, and Hinman was obliged to defend himself with a knife, twelve or fourteen inches in blade, which on such occasions, he always carried with him, together with a pair of rifle-pistols. The police had to take them all in hand, and Hinman eventually returned, without selling his victim. That young man I never saw.

"The story of these brothers was told to me thus: Hinman was agent for a lawyer, whose name I think was Fulton. The father of these young men owed the lawyer a sum of money; and when he died, his estate was found insufficient to meet the demand. As soon as this was ascertained, the agent seized the widow and her two sons, pretending that they were descendants of slaves. He put them up at auction, and bid them in himself. Being an influential man, no one had the courage to interfere; or else they were too indifferent to trouble themselves.

"I afterward met my friend Mead in Cincinnati, Ohio. He told me that after I left that part of the country, a lawsuit was brought against Hinman, in favor of the widow and her sons, which was likely to terminate in their favor; and if it did, it would cost him more than he was worth. At all events, he lost the expense of his journey to and from New Orleans; and that is a comfort.

"If what some folks say were true, there would be no use in making a fuss about such cases. If brown people are happier and better off when they have masters to provide for them, and do all their thinking for them, I don't know why the Anglo-Saxon should'nt be so too. The English used to say this of my countrymen, the Irish; and mad enough it made them; but they turn round now and say exactly the same thing about the colored people.

"I work for Marmaduke Osborne, of New-York. I likewise can refer to Esq. Gullet, or Mr. Ferguson, who superintends a cotton factory, a short distance out of the town of Fayetteville, Tennessee; and if my friend Mead is still at work in Cincinnati, he can coroborate the above statement.

ROBERT SIMS.

A LETTER FROM IRELAND—THE CHINESE WAR.

I can hardly tell thee how disappointed and grieved we are at the extraordinary position taken with regard to the Chinese war, by your nobler defender of the Amistad captives, J. Q. Adams. Surely that distinguished friend of liberty and justice must be imperfectly informed in this case. If he had read the history of the opium question from the beginning, he could not thus mistake the worse for the better side. Surely he cannot have read the early edicts of the former Chinese emperor, in 1796, declaring it a prohibited article, and renouncing all revenue therefrom. He cannot have marked the increasing severity of the laws, even to the punishment of death, on those Chinese subjects who engaged therein.—He cannot be aware of the wicked perseverance with which the East India Company forced the increased culture of the poppy, and the high hand with which opium was forced into the Chinese territories against the remonstrances, threats, and prayers of their government; that the stock of opium was not seized till every mode of remonstrance and prohibition had failed; that foreign merchants were still treated in a lenient manner; and that the Chinese government offered to restore friendly relations when the obnoxious article had been destroyed. Surely, I say, J. Q. Adams could not have been aware of these and a thousand other attendant circumstances, all going to prove that Great Britain is grievously in the wrong, and the Chinese government, with few exceptions, in the right.

I always supposed that, according to the law of nations, foreigners were subject to the laws of the nation with whom they traded. How would England act if French merchants attempted to carry French laws into effect on English ground? This, I conceive, is the fair way of testing the question; and the answer is obvious enough.

I am aware that many have said the Chinese government cared nothing about the good of the people; that their clamor against the opium traffic was merely because the exchanges were against them; because we gave them $11,000,000 worth of opium, while we took of them but $9,000,000 worth of tea. But this statement cannot be upheld; for the Chinese prohibitions have existed nearly fifty years. Even if it were true, it would be highly creditable to that government to try to check a trade, which, in addition to its other ruinous effects, was draining the country of its circulating medium.

If we take a higher standard than the laws of trade, how shockingly iniquitous appears the conduct of a professedly Christian nation endeavoring to force a flood of ruin and desolation over a heathen land! and that, too, at the very time when she is striving to rid herself of the similar evil of strong drink! The fact that our emissaries have corrupted a large part of the Chinese authorities, so that the poisonous drug is all but openly smuggled, only serves to increase our guilt.

You will see by our Freeman's Journal, how decidedly and keenly many of us here feel on this subject. You are probably aware that, before hostilities had commenced, Joseph Sturge, in a large public meeting, moved a resolution, expressive of its sympathy with the Chinese emperor, in his struggles, and that it should be translated into the Chinese language, and transmitted to him. The resolution was passed unanimously, and I doubt not was carried into effect. Had you room in your columns, I could furnish you with various documents, showing still farther how this question is regarded by reflecting and conscientious men among us. But it is not easy to conceive the mischief done by J. Q. Adams's lecture. Our triumphs over the poor Chinese,—whose utter inability to compete with *Christian* Britain, in the senseless and barbarous trade of war, is sufficiently proved by the fact that Amoy, with its five hundred pieces of cannon, were taken without the loss of a single British soldier, or sailor; the arrival in London of the £550,000 worth of bullion, part of the ransom of Canton; these have tended to make this wicked war increasingly popular with the mass; of course, a large portion of our press, thus influenced, are gradually going wrong; and unfortunately in comes the high authority of your venerable ex-President to sustain them in their mischievous course. I trust a more thorough examination of the subject will lead him to change his views, and that speedily.

With regard to the right of search, your government have assuredly taken the wrong side. To me it appears a grievous and shameful act, that a republican nation, glorying in its professions of equality, proclaiming as a self-evident truth, that "all men are born free," should have been represented by a slave-owner and a reputed slave-trader! In such a school, what could he learn of the rights of humanity, that he should be chosen to represent them? The fact can in no way be concealed or evaded, that the reputation of America is suffering throughout the world, by her present position with regard to the slave trade; that she insists upon covering pirates of all nations with her flag, is proof too palpable that she seeks to protect the cruel traffic.

How soon a second edition of the Amistad case occurred in that of the Creole! and what an example of moderation was given by the so-called mutineers. Do what the masters may, such occurrences will increase. The love of freedom is too strong to be repressed. Well may they tremble for their vile system, for all things conspire to shake it.

I grieve to learn by to-day's papers, that there is sad news from Affghanistan, in India; the injured natives have revolted, and massacred the British troops; to what extent, I know not. These horrid scenes will occur so long as Great Britain continues her career of injustice and oppression; ever seeking new conquests, instead of applying herself to the right government of her already too extended dominions. This bad policy is recoiling upon us at home, in sinking manufactures, and a famishing population.

AN IRISH FRIEND.

8th of 2d mo. 1842.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S SLAVES.

Some months since, we published an article called "Tylerising," relating the story of two mulatto slaves, said to have declared themselves the sons of Gov. Tyler, of Virginia, now President. The Madisonian, the official organ of Tyler's administration, denied the charge, and we copied the denial. Soon after, a correspondent addressed us on the subject; but we in vain tried to find room for the communication until now.

He says: "In the denial, they are represented as *mulattoes*; but if you will look at the article called 'Tylerising,' which you copied from the Emancipator of December 30th, you will perceive they are not there represented as mulattoes. John alone is so represented. Of him, I know nothing; but of the other, called Charles, I happen to know something. Slaveholders are much in the habit of denying statements in the *aggregate*, if there happens to be some slight flaw in the *details*, as in the above case. It is a convenient mode of throwing unjust odium on the abolitionists.

"A person calling himself Charles Tyler, was sent to me, with a letter of introduction from a member of the society of Friends, who probably knew me by reputation as an abolitionist, though I was unacquainted with him. Charles arrived at my house between sundown and dark, extremely fatigued and exhausted, with long and rapid travel. He trembled when he handed me the letter; for he said when he inquired for my house, he was eyed very sharply. This incident terrified the poor fellow so much, that he insisted upon proceeding directly, though it rained very hard, and was growing dark and cold. I told him he was utterly unfit to travel further, and after much effort, persuaded him to rest till morning: but I could not coax him to take a mouthful of food. I asked him to point out to me on a map the route by which he came. He recollected the names of towns, rivers, &c. with geographical precision. He said he assumed another name in New Jersey, and let himself to a person there for three months. Just before the time expired, his employer read to him an advertisement, describing him precisely, and offering $500 reward for his detection. Charles affected coolness; but well knowing his danger, he fastened his chamber door, when he retired to rest. Some time in the night, he heard a voice below, with which he was familiar; immediately after, some one tried at his door, and finding it fastened, burst it open. At the same instant, Charles rushed through the window, carrying sashes and glass with him, and under cover of the night escaped.

"When I inquired the name of his master, he said he did not like to tell, because his confidence had been betrayed in New Jersey. He stated that his master was one of the great men of Virginia; that he was steward of his family, and had been treated well as a slave; but he added, he was firmly resolved never to be taken alive into slavery again. He was a large, well-proportioned, rather dark-colored young man; I should think about 25 years of age. He did not represent himself to me as the son of his master, nor did I see any indications of what is called white blood in him. He told me it was an extremely common thing for slaves to be the children of their masters. He ran away on Christmas eve, and arrived at my house about the first of April following.

"About a year and a half after, another fugitive arrived, who called himself Gideon Leigh. When he represented himself as coming from the same county in Virginia that Charles had said he came from, I asked him if he recollected any slaves that had escaped from his neighborhood. Among those he named, was Charles Tyler, who he said had been steward to Gov. Tyler, and that his master set a very high value upon him. I questioned him very particularly, before I gave him any intimation that I knew anything of Charles; and I found the two stories agreed in every particular, of names, dates, places, &c. When I told him that Charles spent a night at my house, and had gone on to a land of freedom, his eyes sparkled with joy. His whole countenance lighted up, while he told me how they were both converted at a Methodist meeting, and were both members of the same church. He promised to write to me after he arrived in Canada, and give me tidings of Charles. As soon as he had learned to write there, he kept his promise; and I have the letter now in my possession.

"As I have already observed, slaveholders are so in the habit of denying facts by wholesale, that it is difficult for even the most persevering abolitionists to confront them with sufficient testimony.

"You know the narrative of James Williams was pronounced false; but I have always believed that it was true in all its essential features. When the American Society printed it in newspaper form, I handed it to the Rev. Mr. ——, of this place, whom I happened to meet in a store. He had resided some time at the South; and as soon as he came to the name of Brookenbrough, of Charlottesville, he said he knew the family very well, and they were fine people. When he came to the part where James speaks of his master's marrying into the Roane family, and of Judge Scott's marrying a sister, he observed, 'There is a mistake in the name. Judge Scott married another sister of the parties, and I performed the ceremony myself.' When I told him the truth of the narrative had been denied, and asked him to corroborate some particulars by the statements he had just made, he instantly stopped reading, and said he would not have his name go before the public, in connection with the subject. He utterly refused to answer any questions; and when some of the Executive Committee visited him to make inquiries, he would not tell them anything he knew.

"He preaches here still. I have heard him say that he owned a slave while at the South, but sold him. He is of course opposed to anti-slavery; and when one attempts to talk on the subject, he stops discussion, by saying, 'You never lived at the South; you don't know as much about slavery as I do.' His wife is a southern woman; and rumor says she is still connected with slavery; but I cannot tell how true that may be.

"SAMUEL THOMPSON.

"Poughkeepsie, January 31st, 1842."

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1842.

MR. GIDDINGS.

I am surprised that many northern papers, while they denounce the wrong done to Mr. Giddings, and, in his person, to every freeman, and to the Constitution of the country, do nevertheless take the edge from their rebukes, by what appears to me a pusillanimous admission, that Mr. Giddings did wrong in expressing his opinions at such a time. Let us inquire into this.

In the other branch of Congress, many weeks ago, resolutions upon the same subject were introduced by a *slave member*, and sustained by the whole *slave phalanx*, without a word of opposition, or censure, in or out of that body. An attempt was made by a northern Senator to introduce a verbal amendment, so as to preserve, in respect to slavery, the constitutional phraseology; but this attempt was straightway put down, and the caution and delicacy of the framers of the Constitution animadverted upon as an error and a weakness. The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice. Where was the restraint, or reserve, in this case, on account of the pending negotiation? That state of the affair was not alluded to.

Soon afterwards, a resolution introduced by a southern member, was passed, calling for the correspondence on the subject; and then came Mr. Webster's famous letter. It was made the subject of remark in the same body, and "applauded to the very echo," as containing true and satisfactory doctrines. Here, again, nothing was said, and nothing seems to have been thought, of any objection on account of the pendency of the dispute. How is this to be explained? Very simply.—Thus far, all was in favor of the servile and the false. So far from being deterred from bringing these things before the Senate and the nation, by the fact of the pendency of negotiation, it was precisely *because* of that pendency that they *were* brought forward. The design was to influence negotiation, through public opinion, the Executive officers, and the foreign government. But when a representative from a *free* State ventured to interpose *his* opinion upon the same subject, why then "it was your bull that gored my ox." Then no word must be uttered, *because negotiation is pending!* The inconsistency and the impudence are too palpable for argument. They are like Falstaff's lies, "gross as a mountain." I think *Mr. Everett*, of Vermont, a member who had before enjoyed much confidence in the North, has been the principal cause of this error of the press, by his request to be excused from voting on Mr. Giddings's resolutions. I cannot but regard the reason he assigned as jesuitical in the extreme. It is said, in explanation, in this quarter, that he is looking to an important office in the gift of the Executive. I know not where he was looking; but it is pretty obvious that it was not straightforward.—D. L. C.

VIRGINIA AND NEW-YORK.

We mentioned a few weeks ago, that Mr. Toler said in the Virginia legislature, that probably as the democrats, the natural allies of the South, were now in the ascendant in New-York, they might repeal the obnoxious acts of the New-York legislature, and thereby render it proper for Virginia to meet them in the same spirit, and repeal her retaliatory inspection laws.

To this, Mr. Baily replied, that "he had already written to some of his friends in New-York, suggesting to them the propriety of such a course. But they had answered it would be useless; for they had ascertained that Governor Seward would utterly disregard any resolutions of the democracy."

The Richmond Whig says: "Mr. Toler exposed in fitting terms this paltry subterfuge. If the New-York democrats are our natural allies, they might prove their friendship by this little act of grace."

And they *have* proved it. Their masters called upon them do their dirty work, and they have done it. If anything could render the act more contemptible than its own innate vileness, it is to be found in the manner in which it was done. Though the Governor repeatedly urged the importance of action on the subject, and the minority again and again called for a report, no report was made; but the odious bill was brought in only twenty-four hours previous to the final adjournment of the legislature, when there was no time for discussion on a movement so very important. One objection would have been sufficient to have prevented its passing to a third reading; but no objection was raised by the minority; on the contrary, several whig senators voted to send it to a third reading; probably intending that their opponents should have the full benefit of the disgraceful job they had undertaken. It is not supposed that a majority of the democratic members really relished the bill to pass. They wanted to gain credit with the South by starting the project, and have the whigs gain discredit with them by stopping it. And this cross game of factions is what men call government! To such throws of the dice are entrusted the safety of our free institutions! Alas for democracy, that its principles should be forever disgraced and profaned by the venality and selfishness of those who profess them!

Governor Seward behaved nobly; as he always has done on all questions involving the doctrine of human equality. One would think his opponents, who voted for the bill, would receive the closing part of his message as the keenest satire on their loud professions of democracy. If any of the honest sense of manhood is left in them, one would think they would never again use the names of liberty and equality, without hanging their heads for shame.

Could the democratic party have been thus basely represented, and the whig policy on this subject thus baffled, if abolitionists had adhered to the old plan of political action, and used the balance of power to keep both parties in check, instead of wasting their influence and their energies on the impracticable and altogether injudicious scheme of third party?

THE NORTH STAR.

Two "fugitives from injustice" lately looked in upon us; bright fellows, evidently well qualified to take care of themselves. "Do you know the North Star?" said Friend Isaac, with a smile; for though he knew nothing of their history, he suspected how it might be. They trusted to his honest, kindly face, and answered, with a smile as significant, "We *should* know it, sir; for we have been following it these five days." "I suppose many people in your region take an interest in the North Star?" They understood the full import of the question, and answered in the affirmative. A friend standing by, said, "Among the slaves you have seen, is there one who

masters to provide food and clothing for them, but would now be obliged to take care of themselves. Deceived by the apparent seriousness of his manner, they hesitated, and said, "Everybody likes freedom; and we were tired of being flogged," "Flogged! why that was done for your good; was'nt it?" With a puzzled look, they answered, "They *told* us so." "Well, were'nt you much obliged to them for taking so much trouble to do you good?" Something in the speaker's eye, or about the corners of his mouth, revealed his true meaning; and with restored confidence, they merrily entered into his vein of playful irony, till they again started to follow the North Star.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The time of our annual meeting draws nigh, and we trust the warm-hearted and the true-hearted will come to the gathering with earnestness of spirit and unity of purpose. If ever there was a time when we needed to take counsel together, that time is the present. Events are hastening on the crisis of our cause with a fearfully accelerated power. The huge machine will move on, with or without our aid; but every revolution of the wheels brings us new duties, and subjects us to new perils. The developments of the slave power were never so ominous as at present. Our opponents are playing with the recklessness of men whose last chance depends on the throw of a die. They see that slavery and freedom cannot co-exist in the same government; and they are resolved that freedom shall yield in the contest.—Their determination to force matters to the final issue is shown in the recent decision of the Supreme Court, perhaps more plainly than in any other circumstance. The development is most startling, and furnishes a fresh motive for weighing the value of the Union; but it is in fact only a new revelation of what has long existed; it is a correct exponent of the popular sentiment of the nation. Those who represent the people in the civil, judiciary, and ecclesiastical departments of our social system are, and always have been, perfectly willing to sacrifice the rights of the weak to the interests of the strong. To them the civil equality of the white and the colored man is an unmeaning abstraction. They care not how much the innocent are endangered and trampled on, provided the foul deed can be sheltered behind clauses of the Constitution or enactments of Congress. Such is the spirit that really exists; and it is well to have it manifested, that those who do not believe in the power of Congress to create God may be prepared to meet and resist it.

With regard to Mexico and Texas, events are fast tending to a crisis, highly important to the cause of human freedom whichever way it turns. It may result, at no distant day, in the dismemberment of this Union, and the formation of a great southern slave empire. To this the slaveholders doubtlessly look as the last resort of defeated policy. If they cannot *sway* the councils of this nation, they will not remain in them.

It is true these are events foreign to our enterprise in one sense; though in another point of view closely connected—aye, legitimately growing therefrom. The steam we labored so hard to raise has set in motion more wheels and cylinders than we could possibly anticipate. We can neither stop their revolution, nor manage it.—But the call that first drew us together remains in all its force and sacredness.

Our mission, as of old, is to purify a corrupted public sentiment, and enlighten the misled opinions of the people; and never, never had we so *much* need of zeal and energy, well-tempered with a most loving discretion.—Never did we so much need to take counsel together, and pray for wisdom from on high. Never did we so much need the "strengthening opportunity" of a social gathering.—Come, then, from the pulpit, and the printing press, from the parlor and the kitchen, from the workshop and the field! Whoever hath genuine love for human freedom, let him come! Every true and honest heart is of itself a tower of strength. Let none faint by the wayside; for behold the harvest draweth nigh.

LETTERS FROM NEW-YORK.—No. 22.

I have always felt a strong interest in the Washington Temperance Society. Apart from the physical purity, the triumph of soul over sense, implied in abstinence from stimulating liquors, these societies have peculiarly interested me, because they are based on the Law of Love. The Pure is inlaid in the Holy, like a pearl set in fine gold. Here is no "fifteen-gallon-law," no attendance upon the lobbies of legislatures, none of the bustle or manœuvres of political party; measures as useless in the moral world, as machines to force water above its level are in the physical world. Serenely above all these, stands this new Genius of Temperance; her trust in Heaven, her hold on the human heart. To the fallen and the perishing she throws a silken cord, and gently draws him within the golden circle of human brotherhood. She has learned that persuasion is mightier than coercion, that the voice of encouragement finds an echo in the heart deeper, far deeper, than the thunder of reproof.

The other day, I stood by the wayside while a Washingtonian procession, two miles long, passed by.—All classes and trades were represented, with appropriate music and banners. Troops of boys carried little wells and pumps; and on many of the banners were flowing fountains and running brooks. One represented a wife kneeling in gratitude for a husband restored to her and himself; on another, a group of children were joyfully embracing the knees of a reformed father.—Engine companies were there, with badges and engines; and military companies, with gaudy colors and tinsel trappings. Toward the close, came two barouches, containing the men who first started a Temperance Society on the Washingtonian plan; and who were going about delivering addresses in various parts of the country.—These six individuals were a carpenter, a coach-maker, a tailor, a blacksmith, a wheelwright, and a silver-plater. They held their meetings in a carpenter's shop, in Baltimore, before any other person took an active part in the reform. My heart paid them reverence, as they passed. It was a beautiful pageant, and but one thing was wanting to make it complete; there should have been carts drawn by garlanded oxen, filled with women and little children, bearing a banner, on which was inscribed, WE ARE HAPPY NOW! I missed the women and the children; for without something to represent the genial influence of domestic life, the circle of joy and hope is ever felt to be incomplete.

But the absent ones were present to my mind; and the pressure of many thoughts brought tears to my eyes. I seemed to see John the Baptist preparing a pathway through the wilderness for the coming of the Holiest; for like unto his is this mission of temperance. Clean senses are fitting vessels for pure affections and lofty thoughts.

Within the outward form I saw, as ever, a deep, spiritual significance. As the bodies of men were becoming weaned from stimulating drinks, so were their souls beginning to approach those pure fountains of living water, which refresh and strengthen, but never intoxicate. The music, too, was revealed to me in fullness of meaning. Much of it was of military character, and cheered onward to combat and to victory. Everything about war I loathe and detest, except its music.—My heart leaps at the trumpet-call, and marches with the drum. Because I cannot ever hate it, I know that it is the voice of something good, perverted to a ministry of sin. It is the voice of resistance to evil, of combat with the false; therefore the brave soul springs forward at the warlike tone, for in it is heard a call to its appointed mission. Whoso does not see that genuine life is a battle and a march, has poorly read his origin and his destiny. Let the trumpet sound, and the drums roll! Glory to resistance! for through its agency men become angels. The instinct awakened by martial music is noble and true; and therefore its voice will not pass away; but it will cease to represent war with carnal weapons, and remain a type of that spiritual combat, whereby the soul is purified. It is right noble to fight with wickedness, and wrong; the absurd mistake is in supposing that spiritual evil can be overcome by physical means.

Thus far have I wandered, led on unconsciously by the music; and so have forgotten to tell you that in Philadelphia, too, the Washingtonians have lately had a procession of some twelve or fifteen thousands, with music, banners, and the badges of various trades. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"As a mere display of tastefully-decorated and chastely-mottoed banners, interspersed at intervals through a long line of men, thickly studded with bands and martial music, the sight was imposing and exhilarating—but when viewed in a moral sense, and the present feeling on temperance compared with five and ten years ago, when a groggery stared you in the face at almost every other door, and when drunkenness was looked upon as no crime, and hardly esteemed a fault, the procession of to-day presents an aspect truly sublime. In the line of the procession, I saw several societies of reformed drunkards—young men and old—and as they passed, their wives and families raised from want and misery to competence and comfort, rose to my mind, and in their joyous faces and happy homes, I saw the full reward of those whose exertions have been devoted to the cause for the past, and ample remuneration for them to proceed in the good work, until drunkenness shall not find a foot-hold in the land."

When, oh when, shall anti-slavery march forward her thousands, her course cheered on by the multitude, her banners inscribed "LIBERTY TO ALL THE INHABITANTS!" If I can but live to hear of that day, methinks I could say, cheerfully, "Now let me depart in peace." But what matters it, whether I live till the Jubilee, or depart weary and wayworn in the midst of the struggle? The clear note of victory will ring through the world, and I shall hear it, there beyond.—L. M. C.

BENJAMIN LAY.

The Memoir of this singular but interesting individual is taken from the brief biography published by Roberts Vaux, of Philadelphia, in 1815; with the addition of some anecdotes and particulars obtained from Friends' Miscellany, and traditions handed down from authentic sources to Isaac T. Hopper and his wife.

Few will be able to suppress a smile at sight of his uncouth figure; for few were able to do so during his lifetime. But I have become so thoroughly imbued with a living sense of the good man's character, and have so learned to love his tender and gentle spirit, that I view it with reverence, as I would some strange disjointed apartment where an angel was imprisoned for a season.

The engraving certainly looks as the imagination of olden time pictured ogres to frighten the nursery, or those ugly burrowing fairies called gnomes. But it always reminds me of the following passage in Arthur Singleton's Letters from the South and West:

"At the Quarterly meeting I saw one of the Quaker matrons. She wore a stiff white lawn apron, and nice three-cornered white 'kerchief down her breast and back in peaks, and had a plump pinball and scissors dangling down her right side. Her veiny, skinny, right palm leaned firmly upon an oaken staff. However, she looked as if she covered a kind, old-fashioned heart, and would ere long bloom into heavenly beauty."

THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

We are astonished to learn, by a communication in the Liberator, that Nelson Hackett, a refugee slave, is now in jail in Detroit, under the following circumstances. The Executive of Arkansas demanded him as a fugitive from justice, of the Governor of Canada, on charge of having stolen a horse and a watch; and the Governor delivered him up! Can the Governor be ignorant that a charge of theft, true or untrue, is one of the most common tricks whereby slaveholders seek to regain their slaves? Even if Nelson Hackett be guilty of the charge, on what ground could he be given up, so long as there exists no treaty stipulations binding the two governments to surrender fugitives from justice? This is a most dangerous and alarming precedent; and prompt and efficient measures ought to be taken to inquire into it.

J. R. Giddings.—The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation for the election of a representative to Congress from Giddings' District. No opposing candidate has been nominated, and it is believed he will be returned by acclamation.

A Change.—Oliver Johnson being continually absent from the city, in the discharge of his duties as agent, it has become inconvenient to have letters addressed to him connected with the business of the office. All such may hereafter be directed to Isaac T. Hopper.

Decision of the Supreme Court.—We would call attention to the excellent remarks from the Philanthropist, on our first page. Abolitionists ought to be well instructed on this question and prepared to meet emergencies.

The Right of Search.—Lord Aberdeen has written a reply to Mr. Stevenson's last note, in which he distinctly asserts that England claims no right to search vessels known to be American, even if they are slavers.

☞ Edwin Scarborough is informed that the first notice of the Windham County Society never reached us at all; and the second came after the paper was printed. We are very sorry; but it was no fault of ours.

Anti-Slavery Items.

Meeting in Paris.—English papers state that the anti-slavery deputies have returned from Paris, disappointed of the public meeting which they had been invited to attend, but not as from a journey altogether useless. They were cordially received at a public meeting of the French Abolition Society, which was numerously attended, and at which the Duke of Broglie presided. Here the several deputies presented the credentials and other documents of which they were the bearers, and a long and interesting letter from the venerable Thomas Clarkson, was read; and several of the deputies also expressed their sentiments at some length, prominence being given to the moral and religious views of the British abolitionists, and a somewhat extended statement of the results of emancipation in the British colonies. In the evening of the same day, after a dinner to which the deputation had been officially invited, and to which there sat down about eighty gentlemen, including many eminent and distinguished persons, Mr. Scoble addressed the meeting in a manner which excited great attention, and was followed by M. Lamartine, with great cordiality. The deputation received acts of personal courtesy, not only from the Duke of Broglie, the President of the French Abolition Society, M. Isambert, its Secretary, M. Lutteroth, and others of its members, but also from M. Guizot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The social intercourse with which they were thus favored, was of a character decidedly useful and influential; perhaps more so, in the attitude of the good cause of abolition in France, than any proceedings which could have taken place at a public meeting. During their stay in Paris, the deputies had the pleasure of exercising an act of courtesy towards the persons of color (many of them students from the various colonies) now resident in that city, about thirty of whom were invited to a *déjeuné*. Much interest was felt by the deputies on this occasion, and much gratification in witnessing those developments of good sense, energy, and virtue, which afford pledges of the speedy elevation of the colored races to an equality in all respects with the other portion of mankind.—*English paper.*

More Vicksburg Lynchings.—A correspondent of the New-York Herald writes:

There was great excitement in Vicksburgh, about a Dr. Smith, of Cincinnati, an abolitionist, who had been detected in an attempt to steal three slaves. It appears that the doctor had secreted them on board a steamboat, disguised as Indians; they were detected, and the doctor arraigned for trial. It is said that an offer of ten thousand dollars was offered to two lawyers there to appear for him, which they refused; but that a Mr. Chase, a distinguished lawyer and abolitionist, volunteered as his counsel, and that a mob had risen, headed by some of the most respectable citizens, had taken Smith and Chase into custody, and intended to hang them forthwith.

The Mendians.—A communication from Lewis Tappan states that "the conduct of Cinque and the rest (with the exception of the girls, and some of the men and lads) had not been so good as the missionaries had hoped, particularly in not abstaining from their old licentious habits. Still, the missionaries were full of hope, anxiously desirous of securing some retreat where good regulations might be observed. The Mendians were highly pleased in continuing their school instruction.—With one or two exceptions, they remain firm to their temperance principles, drinking nothing which will intoxicate. The Europeans, generally, at Sierra Leone drink wine, ale, porter, and brandy, so freely, that it is not surprising they are frequently taken sick suddenly, and that so many sink into premature graves. Te-me, the youngest of the three Mendian girls, joined a temperance society before she left America. She had some palm wine (which is merely the sap of the palm-tree, and when pure and free, without any intoxicating tendency,) but would not drink any of it until she had asked Mrs. Raymond if it was proper drink for a teetotaller. Mr. R. states that he never enjoyed better health, both of mind and body."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mr. Giddings.—The veteran General Root, heretofore little sympathising in any anti-slavery movement, has brought forward in the Senate of New-York, a series of resolutions, proposed to be adopted by both branches of the State legislature, declaring that the resolutions offered by Mr. Giddings, "contained *a correct exposition of constitutional law*, that ought to govern in such cases, and had a direct relation to a great question, which perhaps may jeopard the peace of the nation;" that they were "properly submitted to the consideration of the House of Representatives, as Congress has the sole power to declare war, and to provide for the national defense;" that the vote of censure "had no ground for its justification;" and that "the eight representatives from this State who voted in its favor, have no cause of exultation." The resolutions were not acted upon.—*Emancipator.*

Congressional Anecdotes.—Mr. Habersham, of Ga. was berating Mr. Giddings, and justifying the vote of censure.—"What," said Mr. Adams, "do you mean to say that you approve of the destruction of the freedom of speech in this Hall?" "There ought *to be* no freedom of speech," was the *consistent* reply. "That," said Mr. Adams, "illustrates what I have remarked, that there is no real regard for liberty in a slaveholding community; all pretensions to it are sheer hypocrisy."

Said Craven, of Ia. (who voted right,) to Triplett, while a cluster of slaveholders and dough-faces were standing round, "Triplett! how long was it after the National Assembly began to pass votes of censure, before they used the guillotine?" "About twelve months, wasn't it? I reckon it will be about eighteen, in this country."—*Emancipator.*

Effect of Southern Despotism.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, speaking of the overbearing and arrogant manner in which Mr. Giddings was treated, says:

"I am not an abolitionist—perhaps I ought rather to say, *I have not been till to-day*—but I do assure you, as the result of long experience and observation, here especially, as well as elsewhere, that my deep and clear conviction is, that *slavery must give way, or the country and its institutions will be prostrated.* There is now no other alternative.

A Freeman's Rebuke.—The venerable Judge Mattocks, of Vt. on a petition day, some months ago, said, "Mr. Speaker, I have in my hands the petitions of several thousands of my fellow-citizens, for important objects. If this was the Temple of Liberty, I should offer them; but as it is Slavery's Hall, I shall not do it."

Sailor's Rights Union Association.—We rejoice that such a society is in operation in this city. The continual and most wanton aggressions on the rights of our colored seamen, render it highly important. We noticed its first anniversary, on the 7th of last month, but it was crowded out by press of other matter. It was very largely attended, and the proceedings were spirited and interesting. Basil Banks, President; N. A. Borden, Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Jacob Matthews. Addresses were made by Messrs. Wilson, Gilmore, Going, Van Rensselaer, Gibbons, Hennell, and Newby, of North Carolina.

New Book.—A visit to the United States in 1841, by Joseph Sturge, 300 pages, octavo, is being republished in Boston.

Dr. Channing on the Creole Case.—This book is delightfully written, and calculated to do extensive good. A few are for sale at 143 Nassau street.

Good.—A large and interesting anti-slavery meeting has been recently held in Girard Valley, East Tennessee.

Married,

On Tuesday evening, April 5th, by Rev. John T. Raymond, Mr. Ira Smith Gray to Miss Eliza Louisa Nell, all of Boston.

On the 18th instant, at Darien, Ct. according to the custom of the Society of Friends, Samuel Burling, of Harrison's Purchase, N. Y. to Alice, daughter of the late Samuel Whiting, of the former place.

Died.

On the morning of the 18th, after a short illness, Samuel Haydock, of Philadelphia, in the 62d year of his age. He was eminently characterized by stern integrity, self-sacrificing benevolence, and a deep love for his race. His sole purpose seemed to be obedience to his Father's will as revealed to his own heart. He has gone from us, but the light of his example remains forever.

At Brooklyn, (L. I.) John Hutchinson, Jr. of the Society of Friends, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 53 years. His integrity and exemplary deportment commanded the respect and esteem of a large circle of Friends and acquaintance. He has left a widow and several children who will keenly feel their loss in the death of this estimable man.

At Salem, Ohio, on the 22d ultimo, of Erysipelas in the head, Benjamin Rich, formerly of Pennsylvania, in the 39th year of his age.

Congressional.

In Senate, April 12.

The loan bill, after much animated discussion, and a good deal of opposition from democratic members, passed the Senate, 26 to 16.

On the 13th, Mr. Williams presented resolutions of the legislature of Maine, relative to the British colonial trade, and the unjust restrictions imposed by Great Britain on the trade of the United States with the West Indies and other British North American colonies. The resolutions assert that those restrictions operate most injuriously on the commerce of the United States, and call upon Congress to protect our rights by imposing countervailing duties where there is not a perfect reciprocity in trade.

A bill to provide for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon territory was taken up, and Mr. Sevier, of Ark. entered into a historical account of the discovery of this section of the American continent, with a view to show the undoubted title of the United States to the same. He pointed out the pretensions of title being set up by Great Britain to it; which he maintained she had been encouraged in doing by the mild course of the United States, and their inattention to the importance of exercising jurisdiction over this interesting country, and by an acquiescence in the encroachments of the Hudson Bay Company. This is a subject of growing interest. In the valley of the Mississippi a strong desire prevails for the military occupation of this territory.

House of Representatives, April 13th.

That portion of the appropriation bill, which relates to the diplomatic expenses of government being under consideration, Mr. Linn, of New-York, moved to strike out so much as related to the mission to Mexico. Stating that the trade with that country did not warrant the expense of a diplomatic agent of the first grade at that capital. To sustain his ground, he took a comparative view of the trade of this country with the different sections of the world. "I will not disguise, however," said he "that other considerations weigh much more than our commercial relations with that country. Recent events have satisfied me that new and serious attempts are to be made to promote and accomplish the annexation of Texas to this Union. One of the principles instruments of the scheme is to be found in the character of the present mission to Mexico. In making these remarks, I am governed by no sectional or local considerations. Whoever would look back upon the history of our relations with Mexico, in reference to the province of Texas; the men who, and the events which produced the revolution there; the legislation of Congress, and several States of this Union; the opinions and influences of men in all parts of the country; whoever will trace the progress of that resolution from its inception down to present events, will come to the conclusion that the political difficulties which have heretofore existed between this government and Mexico had reference solely to the annexation of Texas; and that the efforts to attain that object are now to be renewed, with all the moral and political evils, which cannot fail to accompany it."

Mr. Linn then glanced at the history of Texas, and the whole course of diplomacy and legislation on that subject, all tending to show that annexation was the desired fruit of the present mission. He referred to the history of Gen. Waddy Thompson, as proving him interested in the work, and pledged to its fulfillment. He prophesied that our claims on Mexico would be settled either by her acknowledgment of Texan independence, or a direct cession of Texas to this government. He said Texas was a revolted province, with which Mexico was even now waging a most uncompromising war. Notwithstanding our aggressions upon Mexico, (to which he would not advert, but which were matters of history,) we were professedly at peace with her, under solemn treaties of amity and commerce. By what rule of national law or national honor, we were justified in interfering in the affairs of Texas, he could not divine.

M. Pickens, of S. C. rose in reply. He said it was not the trade of this with another country that should determine our diplomatic relations with others. It was the policy and movement of other nations which should shape our policy; and our proud rival on the seas in these quarters, demands the ablest ministers and agents to watch her movements, both at Madrid and Mexico. We know her grasping and avaricious disposition, and have an inkling of her designs on California, and on the Havana. Let us then show that we are able and willing to cope with her in diplomacy as well as in any other way, and not now weaken our hands at this crisis in our affairs.

Sir, I glory in the cause and the triumphs of Texas; I feel for her sufferings and distress; and I envy not the feelings and patriotism of that man, who can smother every honorable emotion, in that base fanaticism that can look with heartlessness upon the wrongs done to our own race, while every tenderness and emotion are felt for the imaginary wrongs of the black race. I do not believe it is any part of the mission to Mexico, to procure the annexation of Texas; but if it is, it would be no reason with me for striking out the mission. Our citizens are now wearing chains in Mexico, and forced to work upon their streets, in ignominious bondage. The resources of this republic should be pledged to avenge the wrongs of its humblest citizen. The gentleman from New-York thinks that this mission may tend to annex Texas, with all the sins of slavery upon us. I will not go into this subject at present; but merely say, that the commercial and navigating interests of this confederacy have as great a stake and interest in the annexation of Texas, as any other portions of the country. It is to them of far more interest than to the South. In my opinion, no event could produce greater moral and political blessings to the whole country, than such annexation, upon fair and liberal principles. I hope yet to see the day, when that lone star, which has led a gallant and brave people to victory and independence, may stand out in its bright beams, to add new lustre to that constellation, which now blazes over the broad folds of our national banner.

Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, made a speech full of patriotic fury, concerning the treatment of Mr. Kendall and other Santa Fe prisoners, and eminently calculated to foment jealousy and prejudice against Great Britain; particularly, with reference to her designs upon Cuba.

Mr. Jones, of Maryland, expressed himself highly satisfied with the remarks made by the gentlemen from South Carolina and Massachusetts. The remarks of Mr. Linn had filled him with surprise; but he rose mainly to answer to the remark, that Texas was a "revolted province." He could find no such place as the Province of Texas on the map. France had acknowledged her as a free and sovereign republic; and one item of this very appropriation bill was the salary of a *Chargé des affaires*, from this government to that of Texas. If I do not greatly mistake the signs of the times, the war with Santa Ana will end in the overthrow of that "upstart tyrant," and in giving to the citizens of Mexico the blessings of civil and religious *liberty*, and in planting the glorious standard of Texas high upon the battlements of the Mexican capital; where it shall float securely, proudly, and triumphantly, over a land "redeemed, regenerated, *disenthralled*."

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, could not vote for the motion made by Mr. Linn. He was in favor of the appointment of a full minister to Mexico, rather than a *chargé*; not only on account of direct relations between the countries, but also of the collateral bearings of the subject; but he did object strongly to the appointment of Gen. Waddy Thompson, to a mission which required so much delicacy and discretion. In point of personal character and political relations, he seemed to him remarkably unfit for the office. The course he had taken with regard to the independence of Texas, and its annexation to this Union, could not have a very favorable influence on the court to which he was sent. Gentlemen in the South did not appreciate the feeling which pervaded the country, in reference to this Texan question. Throughout more than half the States of this Union, it was watched with the utmost jealousy, and excited the deepest feeling; because it was well known, that anxious efforts had long been going on, to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States; and it was as perfectly understood, that the entering wedge to the accomplishment of such a design, was never applied in the open light of day, but *secretly*; and, for aught that appeared upon the surface, that wedge might not only be entered, but driven up past all hope of retraction, before the fact was known at all. And there were those in this Union, who looked the more sharply at all such measures, from their apprehension as to the connexion between the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery. Whether these persons were imprudent or not, in the course they pursued—whether or not they adopted the best means to accomplish their objects, and whether their abstract positions were sound or not, still they were perpetually on the watch-tower, looking with eagle eyes on every movement bearing on the Texan question; and but for their unsleeping vigilance, the so much desired union between that country and this would have been effected long ago. Here Mr. Slade referred to the vast number of petitions which they had sent up against the annexation. That number was not so great now, because an impression had begun to prevail, that the danger was now over. *But Mr. Slade could assure them that they were entirely mistaken. It was not all over; very far from it;* and he again thanked the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Linn,) for rousing the attention of the country to the subject. What had they seen during the last year? Not only did the public press of the South and Southwest come out openly for annexation, but several of the States had passed official resolutions to the same effect; and when brought into the House of Representatives, how were they treated? Not as the abolition resolutions, even from State legislatures, were. They were not only received, but ordered to be printed, that they might be considered and acted upon. The same thing had been done at the other end of the Capitol. All this was done with the intent of forming public opinion; and, so far, it was all fair. But if a northern abolitionist should attempt any means to counteract such opinion at the South, by arguments however strong and however reasonable, he must straightway be seized and hung to a lamp-post. [A laugh.]

Mr. Slade contended that it was perfectly legitimate, in an argument respecting the Mexican mission, to refer to these facts, as having an important bearing upon it. He should take for granted, what he had no doubt was true, that there was not a majority of that House in favor of annexation; and that the ardent appeals of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickens,) would not be responded to. It was in vain that gentlemen sought to rouse the feelings of the nation, by calling up the battles of Jacinto or the Alamo. The American people never could be drawn into any such measure as the annexation of Texas: it would be utter ruin to the union of the States. Mr. Slade would not give a snap of his fingers for this Union, from the day such a measure was effected. It would be dissolved *ipso facto* from that moment. He was a friend to the Union; he desired to see it preserved, and therefore he deprecated a scheme that must dissolve it.

[A voice. "How are you going to dissolve it?"]

Mr. Slade said he could readily tell gentlemen how it might be done; but he did not wish to go further into that subject.

In glancing at the consequences resulting from annexation, Mr. S. alluded to the extension of slavery by the purchase of Louisiana, and to the control of slavery over this government ever since its formation.

Mr. Sollers, of Md. called him to order.

Mr. Butler, of S. C. hoped he would be allowed to proceed. Mr. Sollers, pressed his objection; and the chair pronounced Mr. Slade out of order.

Mr. Wise moved that he be allowed to proceed in order; which was agreed to.

Mr. Slade resumed. He would tell gentlemen that their scheme never could be carried into effect: there might be a union on parchment, but it never could go down with the people of the northern States. Let the thought be banished at once. Let not gentlemen deceive themselves—he could tell them that the very moment they came out and showed their hand they would find a spirit which they little dreamed of. He would say to them, as a friend, "hands off." Let this government declare at once to Texas, to Mexico, and to all the world beside, that such a thing as a union between Texas and the United States was utterly impracticable. When this should have been done, the government of Mexico would be more likely to open their ears to the claims of American citizens. Let it be distinctly understood that the moment we united ourselves with Texas, that moment we married ourselves to a war. He was, therefore, for a proclamation of neutrality. Why should this measure not be resorted to in relation to our neighbors at one extremity of the Union as to those at the other? We did it in relation to Canada, why not in regard to Texas and Mexico? We owed this to ourselves, and to the peace of the world. We stood in a highly dangerous position—before we knew it the match might be applied to the magazine. Let us make an explicit manifestation of our disapprobation of those American citizens who should attempt to go to the aid of either party. If war was inevitable, let us meet it as men: but first let us observe all the dictates of prudence and caution. Let us maintain the open ground of neutrality and peace.

THE ONE DOLLAR PLAN.

The following was passed unanimously at the late anniversary:

Resolved, That every friend of the American Anti-Slavery Society be earnestly recommended to pay into the Treasury of the Society, during the present year, a sum not less than ONE DOLLAR; that every auxiliary Society be advised to urge this recommendation upon the friends of the cause in its vicinity; and that the Executive Committee be requested to publish weekly in the Standard an account of the moneys that may be received into the treasury under this proposition.

In compliance with this resolution, we shall set apart a corner of the paper for the acknowledgment of these ONE DOLLAR RECEIPTS, distinct from the Treasurer's usual account. We trust our friends were in earnest, when they voted for this resolution, and that they will not forget the obligation it imposes upon them. Those who give larger sums will still do well to add this small donation to the list. It is very important that the Society should have some *certain* data to go upon, as a basis for pecuniary arrangements.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.

	Amount previously acknowledged,	1139 00
1140	Thomas Whalley, Charlotte, Vt.	1 00
1141	Nicholas Holmes, " "	1 00
1142	Heman Smith, Randolph, Vt.	1 00
1143	Chester Smith, " "	1 00

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 4th month, (April) 19th.

For the Standard.—The following persons have each paid $2: John Johnson, jr. Newtown, Ct.; Hiram Foster, Nathaniel Durfee, D. S. Aldrich, Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y.; Wm. Thayer, esq. Rockingham, Vt.; George B. Chandler, esq. Danville, Vt.; A. P. Gould, Pierpont, N. H.; Cyrus Thompson, Le Roy. Pliny Sexton, $4; Aldrich & Havens, $1; S. Kellog & Son, 38 cts.; Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y. George A. Allen, esq. $1; E. A. Seymour, $1; Burlington, Vt. Cornelius Pratt, N. Weymouth, Mass. $5; James Roberts, Danville, Vt. $1.—$29 38.

Donations.—Enoch Hebard, Randolph, Vt. $10; James Orvis, Ferrisburgh, Vt. 80 cts.; Lydia Roberts, do. 50 cts.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treas'r.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Items.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of Messengers with Despatches.—Among the passengers by the Great Western, were the following special messengers: Capt. Wright has despatches for Lord Ashburton. Mr. Hillard has despatches from the American minister in London. Mr. D. Vereigne has despatches for the French minister at Washington.—Mr. Moulton has despatches from the American minister at Paris.

In the House of Commons, March 11th, Sir Robert Peel brought forward his new scheme of finance. He shows a deficiency of £10,000,000 in the revenue since 1837. And he proposes, in order to meet this, and support two large wars, one in India, and one in China, that a property tax be levied, terminable in the three years, unless otherwise determined by Parliament, at the rate of 7d. in the pound, or £2 18s. 4d. per cent. upon the property and income of the country, exempting, however, all incomes which do not reach £150 a year. Ireland is to be exempted from the tax, except so far as the incomes from land &c. are expended in England.—The stamp duties, however, in that country, are to be made equal to those in England, and an additional shilling per gallon is levied upon spirits. It is further proposed to impose a duty of 4s. per ton on all coals exported from the kingdom, in British as well as foreign vessels. It is estimated that the income from these sources will give a surplus over the deficiency of income, of £1,716,000.

The government proposes to remove or relax all duties of a prohibitory nature, and the reduction of those upon the raw materials for manufactures, to a considerable extent. Of 1200 articles, it is proposed to reduce the duty upon 750, and on the remaining 450, but slight alterations are to be made. It proposes to reduce the duty on coffee, on foreign and Canadian timber, and to abolish the duties on exports of manufactured goods.

FRANCE.

Serious apprehensions are entertained concerning the life of Louis Phillipe. He is affected with dropsy, an alarming disease for a man in his 69th year.

SPAIN.

The alarm created by the Christino-Carlist conspiracy seemed to be fast subsiding.

The young queen was proving to her cabinet that she was not without a spice of the dogged obstinacy which distinguished her reputed sire, the petticoat-embroidering Ferdinand. It seems that the regent, at the request of M. Arguelles, had appointed Col. Dolce, who so gallantly defended the royal apartments, on the night of the 7th of October, a gentleman of her bedchamber, and M. Arguelles presented him to her majesty to receive from her hands the gold key worn as the insignia of office. Her majesty, however, refused, in decided terms, to confirm the appointment; nor has weeks of persuasion changed her resolution.

PORTUGAL.

On the 16th, her majesty gave birth to an infant prince, under the most favorable circumstances with regard to the health of mother and child. The usual rejoicings took place during three days. Accounts from Oporto are very discouraging. Complaints of the stagnation of commerce are universal, and nothing short of a general break-down of the commercial community is apprehended. English, as well as native houses, suffer deeply from this state of things.

THE EAST.

Greece.—Every thing looks like a speedy war between the Turks and the Greeks, with 30,000 men on each side.

The English have met with more terrible disasters in their East India possessions than have ever befallen their arms in that quarter. Their troops had been beleaguered in Affghanistan, and owing to the deep snows, could receive no aid. The sufferings by famine were terrible. At the outbreak of the insurrection, the force in the city of Cabool amounted to 5,400 men. The city was destroyed, and its brave garrison put to the sword. Sixteen women, the wives of the officers who have been slain, have been carried into captivity, to await a fate worse than death. The army, no longer able to withstand the pressure of cold and hunger, marched out on the 29th, resolved to cut their way through, or perish.—The choice left them, was that of starving ingloriously behind their walls, or endeavoring to cut their way through at every hazard. They preferred the last. They had no sooner entered the difficult part of the road, where the mountains rise abruptly on every side, than they were set upon by overwhelming masses of the insurgents, literally penned up to be slaughtered like sheep, by an enemy safe in the protection of the mountains.

The Affghans have sworn on the Koran, from Cabool to Herat, that the Halal Kaffir shall not hold a footing in the country. They say they are aware the artillery of the British will mow them down in thousands, but there are tens of thousands more to take the places of the fallen.

Affghanistan, a very mountainous region, lies between Persia and Hindostan; and from time immemorial has been the route for the invaders of India coming from the west. England has ever considered it the barrior of her Indian empire against European aggression; especially that of Russia. It is supposed that Russia, operating through Persia, has produced the present very serious difficulties; making use of the interference of the English government in certain quarrels of the native princes. Most of the slaughtered troops were Sepoys, or natives.

CHINA.

The trade of Canton was not interrupted. The British ships were constantly arriving and departing from Whampoa, as if no war existed. British goods were difficult of sale, and when sold, it was at a great sacrifice; and it was difficult to negotiate bills on England on any terms.

The British opium smugglers were more numerous than ever, and more bold in their operations.

Teas at Canton were very high and scarce. It was supposed that the quantity that would be brought to the Canton market the present season, would be very limited, as the war had had the effect on the tea districts of stopping the curing of it.

EGYPT.

A correspondent of the Malta Times writes from Alexandria, on the 2d instant: "We hear that Mohammed Ali purposes procuring negroes to fill up the want of Arab sailors in his navy. This does not coincide with the promises made by him to Dr. Bowring and Dr. Campbell, of his purposing to put a stop to the slave trade in these parts. The excuse, of course, is, that the time has not yet come—that the Egyptians are not civilized sufficiently to permit such an act being carried into force; and that he must first ask the divine pleasure of his master, the sultan."

TEXAS.

No news of importance. Were it not for General Arista's proclamation, we should be tempted to think the whole story of invading Texas was merely got up to excite sympathy in the United States, and decoy troops to the conquest of Mexico. Campeachy papers state that the Mexican force, on foot and mounted, is upwards of 40,000; why they are resting on their arms, and giving Texas ample time to prepare herself, it is difficult to conjecture. It is said that Santa Anna has purchased two steamers in England, manned and armed for fight, in addition to the City of Dublin steamer, lying at Vera Cruz. Two corvets are also about to pass under the Mexican flag; and he has also one schooner, built in New-York.

Meetings in favor of Texas still continue to be held, especially throughout the Southwest. Upwards of fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed in money and ammunition; and boat-loads of emigrants, with two or three rifles apiece, are continually going.

An address of the Texan agent, published at Louisville, March 28th, 1842, contains the following abominable appeal to the people of the United States:

"The Texans contemplate a visit to Mexico next fall, when an opportunity will offer to all, who are in Texas at that time, of conquering that *pays d'or*, where the golden chandelier, images, and furniture, of one church, are estimated at $5,000,000."

In full view of all these proceedings, the National Intelligencer coolly observes:

"That towards the government of the United States, Santa Anna has done manifest, if not wilful injustice, in charging upon it a concurrence, in designs hostile to Mexico, or incompatible with friendly relations towards her. The intimation to whatever extent it may have been intended to be conveyed, is a gross libel on their country. The government of the United States cannot control the actions of its citizens after they have passed into a foreign country; and *some* citizens of the United States were therefore undoubtedly engaged in the Texan Revolution."

General Items.

Steamboat Disaster.—The new and splendid boat Medora was built for the line between Baltimore and Norfolk. The day of her first experimental trip being pleasant, a hundred people or more went in her to enjoy an excursion. She had only made her second revolution from the wharf of Baltimore, when the boiler burst with a terrible explosion, and tore the boat to pieces. There was a terrible destruction of life and limb. Some were crushed, some scalded, and some thrown high into the air; those below decks were either suffocated by steam, or drowned when the boat sunk. The mayor advertised for a hundred men to assist in raising the wreck, and recovering the bodies. The number of the dead, so far as was ascertained was twenty-three; and others were considered too dangerously wounded to recover. It is said the boat had been ready for departure some time, and the water in the boiler had become nearly exhausted.

Election Riots.—It is well known that very great excitement has prevailed in New-York, concerning the formation of a political Catholic party, to effect such changes in the school system as will prevent their children being taught from Protestant Bibles, &c. During the late election, the sixth ward was the scene of a fierce battle between the Irish Catholics, and Irish Orangemen, aided by a loco foco association of Americans. At one time nearly ten thous

Miscellany.

MEMOIR OF

BENJAMIN LAY.

Benjamin Lay was born at Colchester, in the county of Essex, Great Britain, Anno Domini 1677. His parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, carefully instructed him in the religious principles which they professed, but their pecuniary resources did not enable them to bestow upon their son, more than the rudiments of learning, as taught in the lower order of English schools.

At an early period of his youth, he was placed an apprentice with a glove-maker, in whose service he continued for some time. Before, however, he had attained his nineteenth year, he abandoned his employment, and went to reside on a farm in the tenure of his brother. In this situation he remained until the independence which the age of manhood confers, permitted him to gratify the leading inclination of his mind, which withdrew him from the interesting and innocent employments of agriculture, to encounter the hardships and perils of a sailor's life.

Whilst thus employed, he visited various sections of the globe. In a memorandum, extant, he relates that he served eighteen months on board a ship of four hundred tons burden, in a voyage to Scanderoon; and it is probable that during the stay of the vessel at that port, he made an excursion to the interior of Syria; for he often related, among other incidents connected with his ocean-wandering, that he had visted the memorable spot, where the Saviour of the World conversed with the woman of Samaria; and had refreshed himself by a draught of water from *Jacob's well*. His maratime employment terminated in 1710, when he was married to one of his country women, and settled in the town of his nativity. But little is known concerning him during several years of this part of his life; excepting that he appears to have taken an interest in some of the public topics and controversies, by which the close of the seventeenth, and commencement of the eighteenth centuries, were distinguished. He presented, in person, to George the First, and Second, a copy of *John Milton's* pamphlet, entitled "*Considerations touching the likeliest means to remove hirelings out of the Church*;" and on the occasion of the last of these interviews, he was admitted to a private audience of the royal family. To what extent, and in what manner, he participated in the contests of the times, cannot now be accurately ascertained. It is fair to presume, however, that he exceeded the bounds which limited his brethren in religious community; for in the year 1717, they were induced to disunite him from membership among them; and as no charge of immoral conduct was ever preferred against him, this measure is probably to be attributed to the part which he took in the controversies just mentioned.

In 1718, at the age of forty-one years, he removed from his native land to the island of Barbadoes, and there established himself in mercantile business.—Here he is exhibited in a new and interesting field of action, in which he appears to have taken a bold and decided part. At this period, the African slave trade was carried on, if possible, with more intense cruelty, than at any previous or subsequent stage of its uniformly iniquitous history. The treatment to which unhappy victims of avarice were subjected in the service of their masters, on the plantations of the West India islands, furnished a melancholy proof of the application of human ingenuity, exerted in the contrivance of the most barbarous punishments, —as well as the absence of all compassion, from the hearts of those whose mandate directed, and whose power inflicted them. Thus a witness of scenes which were calculated to excite the keenest sensibility, and awaken the tenderest sympathy of his nature, Benjamin Lay became singularly enlightened, in relation to the injustice and oppression exercised toward the people of Africa. From that moment, every faculty of his mind was exerted, to render odious, not only in the opinion of the community in which he lived, but among mankind universally, a traffic which begot so much crime—entailed so much misery—and threatened such awful retribution from the Omnipoteat and regardful Parent of the whole human family.

> "Justum, et tenacem propositi virum,
> Non civium ardor prava jubentium
> Non vultus instantis tyranni
> Mente quatit solida." Horace.

We now find this philanthropic advocate of the oppressed, fearlessly engaged in public and private admonition with all who were in any degree implicated in the crime of enslaving their species; and whilst he zealously pleaded with the oppressor for the extension of clemency, he was equally conspicuous for the practical benevolence which he manifested toward the subjects of his compassion. Whenever he met the slaves of the island, he noticed them with kindness and commiseration.—They soon became generally acquainted with his views and exertions in their favor; and as an evidence of gratitude to their benefactor, they came from the neighboring farms on the Sabbath day, and assembled around his house in the town, to the number of many hundreds; and he thus had an opportunity of conveying to them suitable advice, and also of furnishing them, gratuitously, with simple and wholesome food, as liberally as his restricted pecuniary resources would allow. In this practice he continued, until popular clamor was raised against him, and he was denied even the melancholy satisfaction of showing his tenderness for those, whose sufferings, at most, he could only mitigate. In proportion to the steadiness and determination of his testimony against negro bondage, was the hostility of those who were enriched by its existence. Their opposition to his truly Christian principles at length became so violent, that after having endured the conflict for several years, and perceiving no prospect of effecting any change in the conduct of the slaveholders, he resolved to seek an asylum in another country. This resolution, when communicated to his wife, she entirely approved. Her mind was deeply affected with the subject of slavery; and she said on that occasion, "*that she wished to leave Barbadoes, lest by remaining there she might be leavened into the nature of the inhabitants, which was pride and oppression.*" After having resided thirteen years in Barbadoes, he came to Philadelphia in 1731.

Having followed him to the shores of our own country, it may be proper, before proceeding further in his history, to furnish a description of his personal appearance; for his physical organization was not less remarkable, than the qualities of his mind were rare and extraordinary. He was only four feet seven inches in height; his head was large in proportion to his body; the features of his face were remarkable, and boldly delineated, and his countenance was grave and benignant. He was hunch-backed, with a projecting chest, below which his body became much contracted. His legs were so slender, as to appear almost unequal to the purpose of supporting him; diminutive as his frame was, in comparison with the ordinary size of the human stature. A habit he had contracted, of standing in a twisted position, with one hand resting on his left hip, added to the effect produced by a large white beard, that for many years had not been shaved, contributed to render his figure perfectly unique. It is singular, that his wife very much resembled him in size, and had a crooked back like her husband. The similarity of their appearance even excited the remarks of the slaves in Barbadoes; who used to say when they saw them together, "*That ittle backararar* man, go all over world, see for that backararar woman for himself.*"

On his arrival in Pennsylvania, it was soon discovered that his character was eccentric. The practice of holding slaves was general in the province, though they were treated more mildly than their debased countrymen in the West Indies. Lay was, however, established in the pious doctrine that the odious system of slavery was altogether unrighteous; and with the same zeal with which he had begun, he continued to reprobate the conduct of every one who participated in the custom. His independence of opinion, and freedom of expression, rendered him a less welcome emigrant than those who could quietly approve, or openly adopt the habits of the times; and his sentiments met with vigorous opposition from every quarter. Thus this champion of justice, of human rights, and reformation, found himself again an almost solitary combatant, in a field where prejudice and avarice had marshalled their combined forces against him. His disappointment at being thus received in Philadelphia, the very name of which promised tranquillity and repose to his long afflicted heart, gave a new, and as was at first supposed, a misanthropic determination to his mind. His intention, when he left Barbadoes, was to have resided in the city; but he now resolved to fix his residence in a more retired situation in the country.

Conformably with this plan, he procured a few acres of land, situate between Germantown and the Old York road, about six miles north of Philadelphia, and not far distant from the present village of Mileston. On the rural spot of his choice, he built a cottage, resembling, in its construction, a cave, planted a small orchard, and for utility and ornament, cultivated near the front of his humble dwelling several walnut trees, which remain venerable and living monuments of the place of his first habitation in Pennsylvania.

Having completed his h use, he removed to it in 1732. Here he lived in the very simplest manner. He drank nothing but water and milk, and often subsisted entirely on acorns, chesnuts, and cold boiled potatoes. The reason of his abjuring animal food was said to be as follows: A ground-hog often came into his garden, and destroyed his vegetables. Vexed beyond what was usual with his loving nature, he slew the troublesome animal, and nailed its quarters at the four corners of the garden. This hasty proceeding so deeply affected the good man's conscience, that he never after would use any article for food or clothing, that was procured at the expense of animal life. He went barefooted after this, and used to wear a tow coat and trowsers, of his own spinning, of the natural color, often very much darned. As he never shaved, it may well be imagined that he made a singular appearance; but we have the testimony of his cotemporaries, that "his countenance bespoke innocency and righteousness."

Nothing could induce him to use any article that was, in the remotest degree, the product of slave labor.

Thus purified, by what he conceived to be obligatory and necessary to qualify him for the great duty assigned him, he went forth with fresh animation to disseminate his principles. Excepting the time requisite for procuring food and raiment, he was altogether devoted to the inculcation of his doctrines; and for the promotion of them, he visited several of the governors of the neighboring provinces, as well as other influential characters, in Church and State. He omitted no opportunity to endeavor to interest every one with whom he met, in the benevolent work he had undertaken; and to effect this, he adopted various means—some of which were so extravagant as to induce the belief that his intellect was partially diseased. Although he had been disunited from membership with the Society of Friends at an early period of his life, yet he always avowed their principles, and was attached to them as a religious community: but he could not endure the idea, that, professing as they did, it was proper that any of them should hold their fellow-beings in bondage; hence, he appears to have directed the most energetic and unceasing assaults upon them.

The following facts will show some of the modes he adopted, to convince the Society of Friends, and others, of the impropriety of their conduct, in keeping slaves. During the session of an annual meeting, held at Burlington, in New Jersey, Lay proceeded to that city. Having previously prepared a sufficient quantity of the juice of the poke-berry (Phytolacca decandra) to fill a bladder, he contrived to conceal it within the cover of a large folio volume, the leaves of which were removed. He then put on a military coat, and belted a small sword by his side; over the whole of this dress he threw his great coat, which was made in the most simple manner, and secured it upon himself with a single button. Thus equipped, he entered the house, and deliberately walked up to the platform for the ministers, which is raised three or four steps above the floor, and seated himself on the steps, between the men and women, facing the congregation. The meeting were sitting in silence. In a short time he arose and addressed them thus:†

"Oh, all you negro masters, who are contentedly holding your fellow-creatures in a state of slavery during life, well knowing the cruel sufferings those innocent captives undergo in their state of bondage, both in these North American colonies, and in the West India islands; you must know they are not made slaves by any direct law, but are held by an arbitrary and self-interested custom, in which you participate. And especially you, who profess '*to do unto all men as ye would they should do unto you*'—and yet, in direct opposition to every principle of reason, humanity, and religion, you are forcibly retaining your fellow-men, from one generation to another, in a state of unconditional servitude; you might as well throw off the plain coat as I do"—(here he loosed the button, and the great coat falling behind him, his warlike appearance was exhibited to his astonished audience) and proceeded—"It would be as justifiable in the sight of the Almighty, who beholds and respects all nations and colors of men with an equal regard, if you should thrust a sword through their hearts, as I do through this." He drew his sword, and pierced the bladder, sprinkling its contents over those who sat near him; and then fell down. The people supposing it to be blood, thought he had killed himself; and several of the women fainted. The deception was soon discovered, and Benjamin was carried out and laid on the door-step. There he remained, till the meeting broke up, and the congregation had stepped over him. When they had all departed, he rose up and went his way also.

On another occasion, when a deep snow was on the ground, he stationed himself at a gate-way, opening to one of their meeting-houses, having his right leg and foot entirely uncovered; as the people went in, several of them reasoned with him for thus exposing himself, and cautioned him against the danger of contracting disease by such conduct. "*Ah* (said Lay,) *you pretend compassion for me, but you do not feel for the poor slaves in your fields, who go all winter half clad.*" For the purpose of enforcing upon the mind of a neighbor of his, with whom he had often remonstrated, a conviction of his guiltiness in keeping a slave, he adopted a plan which evinced his knowledge of human nature. This man had an interesting child, a boy of six years old, whom Lay sometimes met at a distance from the dwelling of his parents; on one of those occasions he succeeded in decoying him to his cave, about one mile distant; within which, by means of some amusement, he contrived to keep him concealed from view. As the evening came on, Lay observed the father and mother running towards his dwelling; as they drew near, discovering their distress, he advanced and met them; inquiring in a feeling manner, "*what is the matter?*" The afflicted parents, apprehensive that they should never recover their child, replied with anguish, "Oh, Benjamin, Benjamin! our child is gone; he has been missing all day." Lay paused, and said, "*Your child is safe in my house; and you may now conceive of the sorrow you inflict upon the parents of the negro girl you hold in slavery; for she was torn from them by avarice.*"

In the year 1737, he published a book entitled—"All slave keepers, that keep the innocent in bondage, apostates. Pretending to lay claim to the pure and holy Christian religion, of what congregation soever; but especially in their ministers, by whose example the filthy leprosy and apostacy is spread far and near. It is a notorious sin, which many of the true friends of Christ and his pure truth, called Quakers, have been for many years, and still are, concerned to write and bear testimony against; as a practice so gross and hurtful to religion, and destuctive to government, beyond what words can set forth, or can be declared of by men or angels; and yet lived in by ministers, and magistrates in America.

'*The leaders of the people cause them to err.*'

Written for a general service, by him that truly and sincerely desires the present and eternal welfare and happiness of all mankind, all the world over, of all colors, and nations, as his own soul.

BENJAMIN LAY."

This work contains many interesting facts, and some powerful appeals to the judgment and feelings. He distributed his book gratuitously, particularly among those who were about to succeed the generation which was then passing away; and there can be no doubt that his conscientious efforts made a deep and useful impression upon most persons who perused what he had written, with the attention which it certainly merited. On the last page of this curious production, Lay gives the following critique on his own labors: and the candor, simplicity, and humility with which it is clothed, furnish conclusive evidence of the sincerity and urbanity of his character.

"*Courteous and Friendly Reader,*

There are some passages in my book that are not so well placed as could have been wished; some errors may have escaped the press, the printer being much encumbered with other concerns; thou art lovingly entreated to excuse, amend, or censure it, as thee pleases: but remember that it was written by one that was a poor common sailor, and an illiterate man.—B. L."

This book was carried to Benjamin Franklin, to be printed. Seeing that the manuscript was utterly without arrangement, the printer inquired where he should begin. "Never mind," replied Lay; "at either end, or in the middle; it will bear itself out."

Not long before he removed from his cave, curiosity, associated with respect for him, induced Governor Penn,* Dr. Franklin, and some other gentlemen, to make a visit to Lay. He received them in his primitive abode with his usual politeness; after some interesting conversation, the table was spread for dinner, and plentifully covered with vegetables and fruit, of which he thus invited them to partake—"*This is not the kind of fare you have at home; but it is good enough for you or me—and such as it is, you are welcome to eat of it.*"

Sarah Lay was an intelligent and pious woman, an approved minister of the gospel in the Society of Friends. She cordially united with her husband, in his disapprobation of slavery, and contributed all in her power to the support of his mind under the trials which it suffered, in his exertions to promote a change in the public sentiment, respecting the inhumanity and injustice of the custom.

Having passed the sixty-third year of his age, he began to feel some of the infirmities incident to the decline of life; this, connected with the incessant application of his time to his favorite subject, and the desire that his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached, might be relieved from the domestic cares with which she had been long engaged, influenced him to leave the mansion they had lived in for more than nine years, and remove a few miles, to the farm of John Phipps, near Abington meeting-house, in whose family they boarded. Soon after this change of residence, the interesting and endeared connection which had subsisted between this affectionate pair, through the many vicissitudes of their lives, was dissolved by the death of his wife. This event, which involved him in great affliction, was rendered more acute by the circumstance that he had no children, or other relative, to participate in his sorrow—to share his loss—to yield the sympathy which such privation demanded—or afford the consolation and aid that a bereavement so severe required.

The deprivation he had suffered, and his advanced age, might be supposed sufficient to have abated the ardor of his mind, and disqualified him for active exertion. But Lay was no ordinary man. He rose superior to the influence of such causes, and resumed his labors of benevolence with augmented assiduity. He continued to publish and circulate essays on the subject of slavery, and sought for occasions, both publicly and privately, to speak of its injustice. For this purpose he attended all places of public worship, without regard to the religious professions of their congregations. On one occasion, he walked into the Oxford church, with a mantle of sack-cloth wrapped round him, and stood attentively listening to the sermon which was preached. When the services of the morning were over, Lay thus began an address to the congregation: "*I do not approve of all the minister has said, but I did not come here to find fault with the preaching; I came to cry aloud against your practice of slaveholding.*" In all the places of worship which he thus visited, he used the same freedom. Sometimes his addresses were so long and vehement, that a portion of his hearers would carry him out of the house; a proceeding to which he always submitted without opposition. At the Monthly meeting of Friends he was a diligent attendant. At that time, many members of the society were slaveholders. Benjamin gave no peace to any one of that description. As sure as any such character attempted to speak to the business of the meeting, he would start to his feet, and cry out, "There's another negro-master!"

(To be concluded next week.)

---

* Name for Europeans, or white people.

† The particulars of this singular transaction, were often related by the late Jonathan Ingham, Esq. of Bucks county, who was a witness of the scene.

* Richard Penn, Esq.

From the Leeds Mercury, Jan. 8th, 1842.

THE CHINESE WAR.

On the 23d ultimo, a public meeting was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; R. Waltus, Esq. in the chair, to memorialize the Queen against the Chinese war. The proceedings were of an earnest and decided character. A memorial was unanimously adopted, from which we make a short extract:—

"Under a deep sense of the manifold evils inseparable from war, and viewing it as a relic of ancient barbarism, and deeply lamenting its occurrence under whatever circumstances; we humbly entreat your Majesty's attention to China, the most ancient, the most populous, and the most pacific empire in the world—12,000 miles distant from England, now suffering from the terrible scourge of war, inflicted by the subjects of your Majesty.

"This is the first time for many ages that China has been visited by fire, sword, and rapine, by a foreign people.

"The attempts of a few unprincipled English merchants, (men unworthy of this honorable title,) to force smuggled opium, a poisonous drug, upon the Chinese people, in defiance of the humane precautions of the government, has drawn down this mean and atrocious war upon three hundred millions of our fellow-creatures, and fellow-heirs of immortality.

"The sufferers are heathen—the invaders are Christians. What a hopeless prospect does this war hold forth of the promulgation of the peaceful and blessed principles of the gospel among one-third of the human family!"

The above sentiments will find a response in many hearts. This war is in opposition to the sense of the best portion of the community. The present government is supposed to be opposed to it, and have flatly refused to compensate opium claimants out of the sum received as the ransom of Canton. We should like to see further evidence of their favorable disposition to end a war that is felt, even in the full tide of naval and military successes, to be a national disgrace.

THE VOICE WITHIN, THAT SPEAKS TO ALL WHO REVERENTLY LISTEN.

In the early days of the Methodist church, though the sentiment against slavery uttered itself strongly, there were some preachers, recently converted who still held slaves; but the spirit of God did not leave them in peace in their sin. A striking instance of which we find in the life of the Rev. Freeborn Garretson. Having lost his first manifestation of the divine favor, and being in great distress, he writes:—

"I continued reading the Bible till eight, and then, under a sense of duty, called the family together for prayer. As I stood with a book in my hand, in the act of giving out a hymn, this thought powerfully struck my mind: 'It is not right for you to keep your fellow-creatures in bondage; you must let the oppressed go free.' I knew this to be the same blessed voice which had spoken to me before—till then I had never suspected that the practice of slave keeping was wrong; I had not read a book on the subject, nor had been told so by any—I paused a minute, and then replied: 'Lord, the oppressed shall go free.' And I was as clear of them in my mind, as if I never owned one. I told them they did not belong to me, that I did not desire their services without making them compensation. I was now at liberty to proceed in worship. After singing, I kneeled to pray. Had I the tongue of an angel, I could not fully describe what I felt; all my dejection, and that melancholy gloom which preyed upon me, vanished in a moment, and a divine sweetness ran through my whole frame. It was God, not man, that taught me the impropriety of holding slaves; and I shall never be able to praise him enough for it. My very heart has bled since that for slaveholders; especially those who make a profession of religion. For I believe it to be a crying sin."

From Mr. Taylor's Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, N. Y.

THE IGNORANT VOTER.

Look at the ignorant man! Strong in muscle, furious in purpose—he is a Samson without eyes; the slave of appetite; the dupe of the quack, the thrall of the fanatic; the creature of impulses and impressions; the passive instrument in the hands of the political agitator. An ignorant man voting! Holding in his hands a ballot he cannot read; carrying it towards the omnipotent ballot-box, to drop it into the nation's sovereignty!! Do you see your relation to that man? "He is a partner in this political firm; you cannot withdraw from it, or throw him out;" his lot is your lot—his end, your end. An ignorant man voting is like a blind physician who goes up to the sick bed with a great club—he strikes—he may hit the disease, he may hit the patient.—[Applause and laughter.]—And how many blows do you dodge, annually, through the ballot-box? How long can we continue to dodge these? If we do not educate this tremendous power of suffrage, like the strength of Samson, so far from being our protection, it will but serve to bring upon our heads, this temple of our ancestors.—[Loud applause.]—We may "go ahead" with this great mass of ignorance, but look out that we break not down, midway in our career.

A FAIR HIT.

The following is too good to be lost. It was written on the wrapper of a newspaper, that passed through our post-office a few days since. The Postmaster General must promulgate some new regulation to prevent the transmission of private intelligence by means of newspapers, or give up beat.

"The wrapper forms no part of the package, neither is postage paid thereon."—P. M. G.

EZRA D. BARNES. ESQ.
One Paper. Byron, Michigan.

"Now I wish to have it understood by all the postmaster's along the route between here and away out in Michigan—and there too—that we are all well down here in De Reytur, from grandmother to little *bub*; and also that there is no 'writing within the wrapper, or on the margin of this newspaper—no underscoring, dotting, or pricking letters or words,' or other memoranda—nevertheless, I enjoin it upon him of Byron to tear off the wrapper and examine it closely, and then, on demand, deliver it to my brother, a little south of Uncle Jake Canouse's,—we had *poor* sleighing, but very *fat* turkeys, Thanksgiving day—a *long* night and a short sermon from Priest Johnson before Christmas—a good deal of wind and some weather, New Year's day—*bells* jingling and *belles* dancing through the evening—money *scarce*, and post-office circulars plenty ever since."—*Buffalo Com.*

ANECDOTE OF JOHN WESLEY.

In the course of a voyage to America, Wesley, hearing an unusual noise in the cabin by General Oglethorpe, (the Governer of Georgia, with whom he sailed) stepped in to inquire the cause of it; on which the general immediately addressed him: "Mr. Wesley you must excuse me, I have met with a provocation too great for man to bear. You know, the only wine I drink is Cyprus wine, as it agrees with me the best of any. I therefore provided myself with several dozens of it; and this villian, Grimaldi, (his foreign servant, who was present, and almost dead with fear,) has drunk up the whole of it. But I will be revenged of him. I have ordered him to be tied hand and foot and carried to the man-of-war, which sails with us. The rascal should have taken care how he used me so, for *I never forgive.*"

"Then I hope Sir (said Mr. Wesley, looking calmly at him,) *you never sin.*" The general was quite confounded at the reproof; and putting his hand into his pocket, took out a bunch of keys, which he threw at Grimaldi, saying, "there, villain, take my keys, and behave better for the future."

ANECDOTES.

A Bright Boy.—There is a boy in Salem so bright, that his mother has to look at him through a piece of stained glass.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—There is a sign board at Hornby, in the State of Maine, on which is written "*Roometism Koord Here.*" The Doctor says it must be by a *spell.*

Rival Claims.—"Ah, John Slocomb, my uncle has been in New-York, and your's hasn't." "Well, what of that? my uncle has been in jail, and your's hasn't."

Corporal Punishment.—Corporal punishments have generally a hardening effect on the minds of both old and young. A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he was very severe, to his own trade. One day the old Vulcan was attempting to harden a cold chisel, but could not succeed. "Horsewhip it, father," exclaimed the youth; "if that will not do it, nothing will."

A Land-Lubber.—"Let go the jib there! Let go that jib quick!" bawled an eastern skipper to a green hand, when his craft was caught in a squall. "I aint a touching yer jib," replied honest Jonathan.

The Irishman's Cat.—A short time ago, a poor Irishman applied at the Churchwarden's office of Manchester for relief; and upon some doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for parochial charity, enforced his suit with much earnestness:

"Och, yer honor," said he, "sure I'll be starved long since, but for my cat."

"But for what?" asked his astonished interrogator.

"My cat!" rejoined the Irishman.

"Your cat! how so?"

"Shure, your honor, I sould her eleven times, for sixpence a time, and she was always at home before I'd get there myself!"

Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun.—An anecdote is told of the meeting of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun after the former retired from the Senate, which shows that political strife, though it may for a while deaden the finer feelings of the heart, cannot destroy them, especially in those hearts that beat with generous and manly sensibilities. As Mr. Clay was passing towards the door, to leave the Senate chamber, Mr. Calhoun met him—they had not spoken to each other for five years—but they now simultaneously extended their hands: neither spoke, but both wept. At length Mr. Clay said, on parting, "Give my best regards to Mrs. Calhoun."—How much more noble was this reconciliation and parting, than if they had separated looking defiance at each other! They had almost spent their lives together in Congress, and at various times stood shoulder to shoulder. Time had passed over both, and the young had become old. One was about to retire, and both must ere long, "sleep the sleep that hath no waking." The retirement of the one would leave the other with no companion or rival of his younger days, and it told him emphatically that he too must follow. Thoughts like these soften the heart not wholly indurated, and cause the fountain of generous feeling to gush forth.

Miscellaneous Items.

Bloody Affray.—An affray took place in Macon, Georgia, on the night of the 23d of March, which resulted in the death of two individuals, and the wounding of four others. It appears that some difficulty occurred between a constable named Dukes, and a man named Sumers. Dukes was standing on the side walk, when he was assailed with abusive language, and dared to come where he was. Dukes armed himself with a gun, a fight ensued, and several guns were fired by the parties and the friends. Dukes received a full charge of buck and goose shot in his breast and arms, and his recovery is thought doubtful. A respectable mechanic, named M. E. Hebbard, received three balls, and died instantly. A man named Sweeny, it is said, received a charge in his abdomen, and has since died. Two others, named John Welch and —— Doster, were also dangerously wounded. Most of the persons injured had no participation in the affray. Sumers and his brother were arrested.

The Murderer Discharged.—Our readers will not have forgotten the murder of *Mr. Arndt*, in the Council Chamber of Wisconsin, by a brother member, *James R. Vineyard*. We learn that the murderer has been discharged on bail—Judge Dunn, before whom the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was tried, having decided to hold Vineyard to bail in the sum of $20,000—ten thousand as principal, and ten thousand as surety.

Debts due from American States.—We understand that very decisive measures are about to be adopted for the recovery of debts due by States of the American Union to British subjects. Mr. R. Chrichton Wyllie, himself a creditor, authorized by other holders of American securities to represent them, has embarked in the Columbia steamer for New-York. His first object will doubtless be to resist and counteract the dangerous doctrine of the repudiation of certain English claims on American States. The amount of British money invested in American State bonds, banks, canal, and railroad shares, is from 20 to 25 millions.

Lucky.—The Secretary of the Treasury has contrived to have the money ready for the April interest on the national debt.

Singular Investment.—We were told a few days since, that there is a wealthy individual in this community who is owner, by purchase, of sixty-nine pews! Of these, 17 are in Baptists societies; 7 in Unitarian; 12 in Trinitarian; 2 in Roman Catholic; 9 in Universalist; 6 in Episcopalian; and 16 in Methodist. The average cost of these pews was about $60 each, and he has derived an average interest on the cost, of 11 per cent. This is not only a singular investment, but if we have been correctly informed, a more profitable one than any one would have been led to suppose.—*Concord Freeman.*

A Lost Child.—Among the incidents connected with the late fire in Delancey street, New-York, the following may not be altogether unworthy of publication. A little girl, attendant at the public school in Henry street, after school hours on Thursday, was dismissed as usual. She sought her home, but found in its stead a pile of smoking ruins. She wandered about in the crowd, unknowing and unknown, seeking for her parents, till night closed in; when her sobs attracted attention, and she was conveyed to one of the district watch-houses, and made comfortable for the night. In the morning, if we understood aright, she could not tell the names of her parents. Her father worked in a shop, and an aunt lived in Brooklyn; but the whereabout she was unacquainted with. When the proper hour arrived she was conveyed to the school-house, as the only means by which she could be identified; and when we last heard from her, she was under the care of one of the teachers, who was endeavoring to trace out those to whom the lost child belonged.

Fires.—The loss by the three fires which lately raged at the same time in different parts of New-York is estimated at $250,000. Insurance $45,000.

Enterprise in all Quarters.—Africans, of different tribes, have lately visited the British West Indies to inquire into the prospect of emigration. Some of them were sent from Sierra Leone, by the British Emigration Society. They were much pleased, and considered the prospect good. This is lucky; for labor is in great demand, and the climate has generally proved deadly to Irish and other European emigrants.

Poison.—A child of Mr. Webber, of Foster, R. I. was poisoned to death, by eating the caps from the ends of a bunch of friction matches.

A Lady Agriculturalist.—We learn from the Maine Cultivator, that at the last meeting of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, Mrs. Content W. Hains, claimed and received the premiums for the best crops of Indian corn and wheat. The yield of corn was 132 bushels of ears to the acre, and of wheat 29 bushels. There were a number of competitors, but they were fairly distanced by the lady.

FREE-LABOR GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

CALICOES, small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 unbleached Muslins; do. do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Ginghams; 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslins; 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached; Cotton Laps and Wadding, low price; bleached and unbleached and colored Knitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripe, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks. Also, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Grass Cloth Hdkfs., Mouslin de Laines, and Silks.

Persons from a distance, (store-keepers in particular,) wishing any of the above goods can have them sent, by forwarding their orders, and at the lowest prices at which they can be afforded.

N. B.—The above cotton goods are all warranted to be *free from Slave Labor.* Persons wishing to purchase can have full evidence of the fact.

CHARLES WISE,
N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets.
Philadelphia, 1st mo., 13th, 1842.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS.

Manufactured by American Free Produce Associations.

4-4 Stout muslin bleached and unbleached; furniture checks, 4 qualities and prices; apron checks, do. do. 7-4 and 8-4 table diaper, (huckaback,) bleached and unbleached; 7-4 and 8-4 table diaper, (bird's-eye,) bleached and unbleached; bird's-eye cotton towelling; bed ticking, pantaloons stuffs, yellow striped; Manchester ginghams, various patterns and two qualities; canton flannel, bleached and unbleached; wadding, black and white; cotton laps, &c. for sale retail by LYDIA WHITE, No. 241, North Second street, and wholesale by D. L. MILLER, Jr. 250 Arch street, or W. C. BETTS, 43 Cherry street.

In addition to the above, the association is now having made colored cambrics, men's half hose, women's stockings, cotton fringe, cord, calicoes, pantaloon stuffs, fancy patterns.

LYDIA WHITE,
D. L. MILLER, Jr.
Philadelphia, 3d mo. 31, 1842. W. C. BETTS.

Paper Hangings and Borders,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

N. E. corner of Arch and Seventh-streets, Philadelphia.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, plain and fancy Paper Hangings, suitable for vestibules, entries, parlors, dining rooms and chambers, of the most approved patterns and colors, and from the best manufactories; also, single and double Curtain Paper, and an extensive assortment of Fire Screens.

Country merchants supplied on reasonable terms.

Paper put up at short notice, and warranted.

WILLIAM W. CANSLER.

April 14th, 1842.

Removal.

VAN RENSSELAER'S TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE, No. 122 Water-street, opposite George W. Browne's Auction Hotel.

The proprietor of this old establishment has removed to 122 Water-street, a few doors above Wall, near his former location.

His refreshments are of the *first quality*, and are served up with neatness and increased despatch. His *prices* are in accordance with the times.

New-York, April 14th, 1842.

Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw.

One hundred copies of Mrs. Trollope's "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," have been imported from Europe, and are for sale at the *Anti-Slavery Office*, No. 31, North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and at 143 Nassau st., N. Y.

This book has a very high reputation, where no pro-slavery prejudices come in to obscure the judgment. It is a work of remarkable truth and power. The following, from the Leeds Mercury, is one of the many commendatory notices, which hailed its first appearance.

"This book is exceedingly clever, and surpasses anything the author has hitherto published. Her dialogues are full of spirit, and bear the genuine impress of the peculiarities of vulgar American dialect. In fact, in many parts of J. J. Whitlaw, she fairly emulates the masculine power of the best novel-writers in our language."

Philadelphia, March 3d, 1842.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,
No. 31, North Fifth street.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, will be issued regularly from this office, on Thursday of every week.

Terms—the same as in New-York; i. e. $2,00 a year if paid in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months.

$10,00 in advance will pay for six copies for one year, sent to one address; and $30,00 will pay for twenty copies.

A full assortment of anti-slavery publications is kept constantly on hand. Also, a handsome variety of miscellaneous books, and useful and fancy stationery.

All letters relating to the business of the office, should be directed to *J. Miller McKim*, No. 31, North Fifth st.

Popular English Periodicals,

Republished in New-York

LONDON QUARTERLY, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN,
AND
WESTMINSTER REVIEWS:
AND
THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE;
FULL OF THE FUN OF OULD IRELAND.
Blackwood's and the Metropolitan MAGAZINES;
AND
BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

☞ The above periodicals continue to be published at *one-third the price of the English edition*, with the same fidelity which has been universally acknowledged to characterize their execution. They are exact reprints of the originals, and all the illustrations, however numerous, are given in almost every instance. The publisher wishes it to be distinctly understood that these periodicals are delivered to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union, *free of postage or other incidental expense*; the Magazines within the same month of their publication in England, and the Reviews immediately afterwards, with the utmost despatch.

TERMS.—The numbers of each work are issued separately, and are printed with good type on a large octavo page, and on paper of a superior quality. Blackwood's Magazine and Bentley's Miscellany are *fac similes* of the original works, and the size of the Metropolitan Magazine and the Reviews differs very little from the European editions, and their execution is quite as good in every particular.

For the four Reviews,	$8	For Blackwood's Mag.	$3
Three of them,	$7	Metropolitan,	$4
Two of them,	$5	Black. and Metrop.	$4
One of them,	$3	Bentley's Miscellany	$3

The four Reviews, Blackwood, Metropolitan, and Bentley's Miscellany, $20; and the Dublin Univirsity Magazine, $4.

☞ All subscriptions payable in advance.

Published by JEMIMA M. MASON, (late Lewis,) Broadway, corner of Pine street, NEW-YORK; Otis, Broaders & Co. and Jordan & Co., *Boston*; Weare C. Little, *Albany*; J. R. Pollock, *Philadelphia*; N. Hickman, *Baltimore*; J. Gill, *Richmond*; W. M. Morrison *Washington*; W. H. Berritt, *Charleston*; W. T. Williams, *Savannah*; J. F. Curns & Co. *New Orleans and Mobile.* General agent or Canada, John Nimmo.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Edward M. Davis, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. Miller M'Kim, " "
Wm. Aplin, Providence, R. I.
Lorrin Whiting, New Marlborough, Mass.
Luther Myrick, Cazenovia, N. Y.
W. C. Bloss, Rochester, N. Y.
James Cooper, Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y.
Pliny Sexton, Palmyra, " "
J. C. Hathaway, Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y.
Wm. T. Crittenden, Rushville, " "
Wm. P. Powell, No. 61 Cherry st., New-York City.
Thomas McClintock, Waterloo, N. Y.
Morris Earle, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.
Robert H. Folger, Massillon, Ohio.
Benjamin Bown, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Nathan W. Whitmore, Dixon's Ferry, Lee co., Ill.
Slocomb Howland, Sherwood Corners, Cayuga co. N. Y.
Prince Jackson, Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Thos. Hutchinson, King's Ferry, Cayuga Co. N. Y
Caleb B. Rogers, Norwich, Conn.
H. W. Williams, 25 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
John C. Merritt, Bethpage, L. I.
Jesse Holmes, New Lisbon, Columbiana Co. Ohio.
Joseph H. Dugdale, Cortsville, Clark Co. Ohio.
James Boyle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Asaph Turner, Geneva, Ashtabula Co. Ohio.
James Austin, Marlborough, Stark Co.
Lemuel Jones, Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co. Ohio.
Isaac Lewis, Short Creek, Harrison Co. Ohio.
Dr. Abraham Brooke, Oakland, Clinton Co. Ohio.
De Witt C. Sterry, Oberlin, Lorain Co. Ohio.
Jesse Maxon, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Capt. Alexander H. Robinson, Nantucket, Mass.
Doctor Iddings, Greensboro, Henry county, Ia.
R. E. Gillett, Oberlin, Lorain Co. Ohio.